

## Thatcher receives King's message

LONDON (Petra) — Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Oqsem met with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe Tuesday and delivered a message from His Majesty King Hussein to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, dealing with the results of the extraordinary Arab summit recently held in Amman. Mr. Oqsem briefed Mr. Howe on the King's efforts towards ensuring the success of the summit and achieving a unified Arab stand for bringing an end to the Gulf war. They discussed the international conference on peace in the Middle East to bring about an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict and solve the Palestinian problem. Mr. Oqsem and Mr. Howe also discussed bilateral relations between Jordan and Britain. The meeting was attended by Jordanian Ambassador to Britain Dr. Albert Buroos. Mr. Oqsem's visit to Britain is part of a mission to brief world leaders on the outcome of the Amman summit and seek their help in implementing its resolutions.

# Jordan Times

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## Jordan urges world pressure on Israel

UNITED NATIONS (Petra) — Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr. Abdullah Salah, urged the international community on Tuesday to exert pressure on Israel to make the Jewish state listen to the unanimous international agreement on the need for achieving a just and durable peace in the Middle East. In a speech he delivered to a General Assembly session devoted to discussing the Palestine problem, Mr. Salah pointed out that Jordan had worked with the Arab countries to enforce the principles of a just and permanent settlement of the Palestine problem in accordance with U.N. resolutions. He said the Nov. 8-11 extraordinary Arab summit held in Amman reflected the unanimous Arab stand on the need for convening an international peace conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict. Mr. Salah said there was also regional and international support for the convening of such a conference to be attended by the five permanent U.N. Security Council members, and all parties to the conflict. "Israel, and a major superpower are diverting from this international unanimity," Mr. Salah said.

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## King sends good wishes to UAE

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday sent a cable to Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan, president of the United Arab Emirates, congratulating him on his country's national day. In his cable, King Hussein wished Sheikh Zayed continued good health and happiness and the people of the UAE further progress and prosperity. The King also expressed hope the brotherly ties linking both countries be further enhanced and strengthened.

## Iraqi Martyrs' Day marked

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ghafel Jassem Hussein on Tuesday praised honest and dedicated stand of His Majesty King Hussein, the Jordanian government and people in support of Iraq in the Iran-Iraq war. Addressing a special gathering held at the Iraqi embassy premises to mark Iraqi Martyrs' Day, Mr. Hussein said the killing by Iran of Iraqi prisoners of war was an atrocious crime which had moved the feelings of the humanity as a whole.

## Decree approves Al Wahdah accord

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued endorsing the ratification of the Jordanian-Syrian agreement to build the Al Wahdah Dam across the Yarmouk River. Another Royal Decree approved a request by the Duleil Municipal Council to name a Duleil street after His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Hussein.

## Hungarian official to visit Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The secretary general of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry arrives here on Monday on a three-day official visit to Jordan. During the visit he will hold talks with Jordanian officials on bilateral relations and cooperation.

## Salt prices fixed

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajal Muasher on Tuesday issued a defence order fixing the wholesale and retail price of table salt. Under the order, pure table salt packed in plastic bags weighing one kilogramme will be sold at 150 fils, while pure salt packed in plastic containers weighing 700 grammes will be sold at 160 fils. Refined pure salt packed in plastic bags and weighing one kilogramme will be sold at 150 fils. Salt used by bakers will be sold at 30 fils.

## Meeting opens on refugee services

AMMAN (J.T.) — The directors of social development services employed by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) opened a meeting here Tuesday to discuss a programme for social development for the Palestinian refugees living in Arab countries and in the Israeli-occupied lands of Palestine. The delegates representing UNRWA fields of operation in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the occupied territories reviewed working papers submitted from different regions.

## EC welcomes results of Amman summit

NEW YORK (Petra) — The European Community (EC) on Tuesday welcomed the outcome of the Amman extraordinary Arab summit and supported, in particular, the meeting's resolution supporting the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East. In a speech delivered on behalf of the EC to the United Nations General Assembly, Denmark's permanent representative at the U.N. said His Majesty King Hussein exerted important efforts during the summit, which resulted in a unanimous Arab stand on major issues facing the Arab World.

# Cheysson warns Israel not to block direct exports from W. Bank

EC-Israel ties at stake, commissioner says  
EC to release \$110m trade facilities to Jordan

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A senior European Community (EC) official sternly warned Israel on Tuesday that it risks a major crisis in relations with the EC if it refuses to allow Palestinians in the occupied territories export their produce independently to the 12-member community.

Claude Cheysson, EC commissioner for Mediterranean policy and North-South relations, also announced that the EC's third financial protocol with Jordan covering the period 1987-1990 would provide nearly \$110 million in trade facilities to be spent on developing industrial and trade projects in the Kingdom. On the EC-Israel row over West Bank exports, Mr. Cheysson told a press conference: "If

they (Israelis) refuse what we demand... then their relations with the community will be at the breaking point."

The EC seems determined not to ratify an agreement cutting tariffs on key Israeli exports unless Israel allowed Palestinian growers to market their produce independently in the European market. That could be a blow to Israel's citrus and flower growers, who export heavily to Europe.

according to economic experts.

Mr. Cheysson said the EC was highly impressed with the way Jordan had used previous financial facilities offered by the community to Jordan. "Our financial means are used very well and hence a new set of \$110 million will now become available," he said.

He said the EC was keen to have more projects for the West Bank co-financed with Jordan or financed through Jordanian channels. The majority of financial contributions from European countries for development projects in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have been channelled directly.

Mr. Cheysson explained the EC had begun direct funding of West Bank projects only after a line of credit it made available to

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# Suicide pair in Bahrain linked to missing KAL jet

Boeing 707 with 115 aboard could have been blown up in mid-air, official says

BANGKOK (Agencies) — A South Korean official said on Tuesday a Korean airliner missing since Sunday had probably been blown up by a time bomb and that a couple who left the flight in Abu Dhabi may have been responsible.

The couple took suicide capsules during interrogation in Bahrain and one of them, a 69-year-old man, died as a result. His 27-year-old female companion is in serious condition.

Lee Seong-Eon, spokesman for the South Korean embassy said in a telephone interview: "It seems it must have been a time bomb, but we don't have a specific clue."

He said the couple with Japanese passports who took suicide pills after leaving the plane, had been sitting in rows seven and eight in the Korean Airlines (KAL) Boeing 707 which was carrying 115 passengers when it disappeared over the Andaman Sea.

"From those forward seats they would have had a good opportunity to put a bomb in a front toilet," he said.

He speculated that if a bomb planted there had been powerful enough it could have killed the pilot, but stressed this was just one of several theories.

Mr. Lee, who accompanied a

team of KAL officials to the search area in a heavily-forested area of the Thai-Burmese border, was speaking as Thai search parties spotted possible traces of a crash on the Burmese side of the frontier.

Ethnic Karen guerrillas in the area are fighting the Burmese government for autonomy, which Thai security sources said might hamper recovery operations.

Thai police officers reported a large stretch of levelled trees on a mountainside along the rugged Thai-Burmese border. Lee called the sighting "inconclusive" but said Wednesday's search efforts would be concentrated in the same area.

The plane was flying from Abu Dhabi to Seoul Sunday with a refuelling stop in Bangkok, but never arrived in Thailand.

The man died and the woman was in critical condition but was expected to live, said Japan's acting ambassador in Bahrain, Takao Natsume. Both their passports were discovered to be fake, he said.

Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said the Japanese government was investigating the case. In Seoul, the state-run broadcasting service said investigators were investigating the woman's possible ties to Chosoren, a pro-North Korea

organisation of Koreans living in Japan.

The pair, both of whom were unidentified, swallowed poison pills concealed in a pack of cigarettes while under guard and awaiting interrogation by immigration officials at Bahrain airport, according to Japanese officials and Bahraini security sources.

They had arrived in Bahrain on Sunday, after flying from Baghdad to Abu Dhabi aboard the plane. The two were about to board a flight for Rome on Tuesday morning when they were stopped at the airport by police acting on a tip from Japanese authorities that the woman's passport was a fake.

"The poison was very strong," said Ambassador Natsume. "Just after swallowing the pills they both fell on the floor and their bodies went very stiff."

He said the man died about 1 p.m. (1000 GMT) in a hospital. The woman remained in "critical" condition, but "she will survive," Mr. Natsume said in a telephone interview with AP.

While some details of the incident remained sketchy, local sources in Bahrain said investigators were looking into possible ties between the unidentified pair and the Japanese Red Army organisation.

# Reagan assumes tough posture over possible outcome of Dec. 7 summit

JACKSONVILLE, Florida (AP) — President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday he was determined that next week's summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and an arms-reduction treaty not allow a Soviet military buildup.

Mr. Reagan, in a speech to high school seniors, also said he would ask Mr. Gorbachev to set a firm date for Soviet troops to leave Afghanistan and to end military aid to countries in Africa and Central America.

"More than a decade ago, there was a warning in U.S.-Soviet affairs that we called 'détente,'" the president said. "But, while talking friendship, the Soviets worked even faster on the largest military buildup in world history. ... This time we're after true peace."

The president, who has been

trying to quiet conservative criticism of a pact with the Soviets on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) to be signed during the summit, said Tuesday that negotiators would continue to work on another treaty to cut in half the long-range nuclear weapons.

But he said he would press Mr. Gorbachev on human-rights issues as well as on the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

"I will tell Mr. Gorbachev it is time for the Soviets to set a date certain for withdrawal... and to allow the people of Afghanistan to determine their own destiny," the president said. "I will also say it's time for them to leave Cambodia, Ethiopia, Angola and Nicaragua."

As he left the White House for the flight to Florida, Mr. Reagan

noded when asked if he had watched Mr. Gorbachev, who appeared Monday night in an interview on the NBC television network.

Arriving in Jacksonville, Mr. Reagan was asked what he thought of Mr. Gorbachev in the interview and replied: "I have had a respect for him ever since I met him."

In his interview, Mr. Gorbachev said he was prepared to see the U.S. "Star Wars" Programme proceed provided it is conducted within the limits of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty between the superpowers.

Mr. Gorbachev also acknowledged that the Soviet Union was involved in basic research similar to the strategic defence initiative (SDI), but would not deploy such a system.



His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday confers with European Community Commissioner Claude Cheysson in a meeting attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan (Petra photo)

# Crown Prince underlines need to absorb long-term oil outlook into Euro-Arab ties

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Tuesday that oil had been and would continue to be the main element for economic development and political stability.

Oil will continue to serve as a means for improving the living conditions of the Arab World and for promoting economic progress in oil-consuming countries, Prince Hassan said in an opening address to a seminar on prospects for oil and future development in the Arab World.

The seminar is organised by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in cooperation with Arab and foreign institutions.

Prince Hassan said endeavours had to be made for the development of economic cooperation within the Arab region and between the Arabs and Europe, including European Community (EC) nations and others.

The Crown Prince expressed hope that such cooperation would

be demonstrated in the planned dialogue between the EC and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Referring to Arab oil exports, Prince Hassan said the transportation of oil by pipelines across the Arabian Peninsula to the Red Sea had increased the importance of the Red Sea's strategy and increased the geographical significance of Jordan, which lies in a central position and play a significant role strengthening the bridges of cooperation between Europe on the one hand and Asian countries on the other.

Prince Hassan suggested two areas where European-Arab cooperation could be best demonstrated: food security and the transfer of technology.

He said that Euro-Arab understanding should be demonstrated through the understanding by one party of the interests and the needs of the other and urged the

Europeans and the Arabs to work out a strategy which caters for the interests of both parties and also promotes stability in oil markets.

Following are major excerpts from the Crown Prince's speech: "Oil is the overriding factor which determines the present, and certainly influences future economic trends and the underlying issue of political stability in this troubled region."

"Can we explore the common ground for a balanced mutual interest between the Arab exporters of oil and the OECD consumers, whereby consumers will be assured a continuous flow of oil, where prices are stable and quantities predictable in the long term. The oil producers will have secure and stable revenues for their development programmes and the much-sought after commodity of the transfer of technology."

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# Israeli soldier wounded in clash at Sinai fence

CAIRO (Agencies) — An Israeli soldier was wounded in a shooting incident on the Israeli-Egyptian border in the northern Sinai on Monday night, Egyptian sources said.

They said the trouble began when a man cut a wire fence on the border at Rafah, a jointly-administered town adjoining the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, crossed into the Israeli-held sector and threw a grenade.

One Israeli border guard was wounded in a brief exchange of fire between Israeli soldiers and unidentified gunmen, the sources told Reuters.

A spokesman for the Egyptian presidency said there was no truth in initial reports of shooting between Egyptian and Israeli troops.

It was believed to be the first incident on the border at Rafah since Israel and Egypt signed a peace treaty in 1979.

Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid, speaking to the international television news agency Vis-

news, described the incident as minor. "We should not exaggerate it," he said.

Asked what impact it would have on relations between the two countries, he said: "Why should it have any effect? It could happen at any time. It won't have any effect."

The Israeli army said the incident occurred shortly after midnight, when an Israeli patrol discovered a hole in the border fence north of Rafah.

The assailants threw two hand grenades and fired light weapons from Egyptian territory at the soldiers checking the torn fence, a brief army announcement said in Tel Aviv.

The army said troops later discovered footprints belonging to two people who approached the fence from Egyptian territory and then retraced their steps.

"The border fence was cut. They apparently were trying to infiltrate when the patrol approached," said an army spokeswoman.

# Iraqis concentrating on pipeline through S. Arabia

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Iraq's oil export capacity will go up to three million barrels a day with the completion of the second stage of a pipeline through Saudi Arabia, Iraqi Oil Minister Issam Abdul Rahim was quoted as saying on Tuesday.

"Our attention is now focused on completing the second stage of our pipeline through Saudi Arabia," the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Qabas quoted Mr. Abdul Rahim as saying in an interview.

"When completed in the middle of 1989, the capacity of the pipeline being built through Saudi Arabia will reach 1.65 million barrels a day," he said.

"This will raise Iraq's export capacity to three million barrels a day, the same export level it enjoyed on the eve of the war with Iran," the Iraqi minister said.

Mr. Abdul Rahim also denied that contacts were underway with Syrian authorities to reoperate an Iraqi pipeline running through Syrian territory to the Mediterranean.

"There is no form of contacts with Syria for re-opening the pipeline," Al Qabas quoted the minister as saying.

Syria blocked the pipeline in 1982 halting Iraqi oil exports to the Mediterranean via Syrian territory. The capacity of that line was 800,000 barrels a day.

Relations between Iraq and Syria were strained in 1979, but the rift further widened a year later after the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war.

Iraq now exports an average of 1.5 million barrels of oil per day via a pipeline that runs through Turkey. The current capacity of the pipeline via Saudi Arabia is estimated at 500,000 barrels per day.

Iraq and Syria began a reconciliation process after the Nov. 8-11 summit meeting in Amman. The reconciliation drive had prompted speculation the two countries might seek to reactivate the pipeline.

Mr. Abdul Rahim was in Kuwait to attend the bi-annual meeting of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

# Peres: U.S. stand should not affect peace efforts

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, said Tuesday that Arab-Israeli peace efforts must be renewed "whether Washington is excited about it or not."

In an interview with Israeli army radio, Mr. Peres indirectly criticised Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir for not taking the initiative to spur a dialogue with the Arabs.

"I am asking the real question: What do you want — a paralysis, or to renew peace efforts whether Washington is excited about it or not. Washington has other affairs, too, and it is not its fate that is being decided," Mr. Peres said.

The Reagan administration has been cool towards a process that would involve the Soviet Union and has been tied up with the Gulf war and domestic affairs in the United States.

This preoccupation plus the U.S. presidential campaign has led many observers to suggest

that the U.S. government was not in a position to take a leading role in pushing peace efforts.

Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir, leaders of rival political blocs in Israel's coalition government, are at odds over peacemaking strategy, especially the need for an international peace conference.

Mr. Peres suggested Israel could take action on its own and end the stalemate.

"We reached a situation of paralysis, and the question is whether it's good or bad? I want to ask whether two years without peace efforts are good or bad for Israel?" Mr. Peres said.

"We have to decide: a policy of paralysis, freezing, of not wanting anything, or a policy of constant search, initiative?"

He argued that continued stalemate could restart a Middle East arms race and focus international criticism on Israel for refusing to talk peace.

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# France to repay part of contested loan to Iran

PARIS (Agencies) — France signalled on Tuesday it was willing to repay Iran part of a contested loan to put the stormy relations between the two countries on a new footing after the end of the "embassy war" between Paris and Tehran.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said negotiations had resumed recently on repaying the rest of a \$1-billion loan granted by the late Shah of Iran in 1974.

He repeated government denials that France was paying any kind of ransom to obtain the release of French hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon, and said relations between France and Iran had entered a new phase.

"A new step towards a final solution of the dispute cannot be excluded. This would involve the payment of a new installment and could be accomplished rapidly," he said.

The loan has been a major source of friction since the 1979 revolution that toppled the Shah's regime. France last November repaid a first instal-

# Chirac: No formal ties with Iran until all hostages are released

PARIS (R) — French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said on Tuesday relations with Iran would not return to normal until all French hostages held in Lebanon were freed.

Mr. Chirac, speaking at an official banquet, said the normalisation of relations between France and Iran "cannot be complete until the last hostage held in Lebanon by terrorist groups, on which Iran can exert its influence, is freed."

The Washington Post reported that France had agreed to pay a second installment of \$330 million in Vienna this week as part of a deal involving the release of two French hostages last week.

The lifting of a police blot Iran's Paris embassy



# Papers seized in Sweden point to Yugoslav role in Iran arms trade

STOCKHOLM (R) — Documents seized by Swedish customs police from the office of an international arms dealer say Yugoslavia played a key role in the alleged smuggling of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of explosives to Iran.

Customs officers seized several thousand documents in raids between 1984 and 1986 on the offices of Karl-Erik Schmitz, head of Scandinavian Commodity, a company in Malmö, southern Sweden. About 1,000 pages have been made available to Reuters.

Arms trade experts in Sweden believe Mr. Schmitz smuggled explosives worth \$600 million to Iran. "Yugoslavia was a vital clearing house for those deliveries," one senior customs official said.

According to a transcript of a police interrogation, Mr. Schmitz has acknowledged supplying Iran with explosives but said it was done legally. He is awaiting trial on smuggling charges and faces up to six years in prison if convicted.

He is alleged to have worked closely with Nobel Kemi, the explosives-making subsidiary of Sweden's largest weapons company, Bofors, whose former

Marketing Director Mats Lundberg is also awaiting trial on smuggling counts.

According to the documents, Mr. Schmitz bought the explosives from companies in Sweden, Finland, West Germany, France, Belgium and The Netherlands, as well as Israel and South Africa, to supply his client — the Iranian National Defence Industries Organisation in Tehran.

To evade regulations in those countries banning weapons exports to Iran, Mr. Schmitz drew up contracts with third countries, the documents said.

The documents said the most commonly used was Yugoslavia, which had received a commission on each deal. Yugoslavia has no law banning arms sales to Iran.

One example of how the system worked is provided by a contract, dated Nov. 30, 1984, under which Mr. Schmitz undertook to sell Iran 100 metric tonnes of ball powder WC 846. The price was \$8.60 million.

Six days later, Nobel Kemi

signed a contract with the Federal Directorate of Supply and Procurement in Belgrade to supply an identical quantity of the same powder, this time for \$6.25 million. The Yugoslavs issued an end-user certificate.

Ships carrying the explosives usually docked at the Yugoslav port of Bar. When they continued to Iran, the cargo had new end-user certificates.

Several Kenyan end-user certificates are among the documents. Typed on paper bearing the crest of the office of President Daniel Arap Moi, they are signed by the Kenyan chief of staff and the permanent secretary at the Department of Defence.

The documents include a transcript of Mr. Schmitz's police interrogation in which he states he paid \$10,000 to Kenyan diplomats in Europe for each certificate.

One typical shipment of explosives went on a West German vessel, the Frauke, in early 1985. Its shipping schedule showed it loaded in Varberg, Sweden, on Jan. 10 Zeebrugge, Belgium, on Jan. 16 and Rotterdam, West Germany, on Jan. 18 before sailing to Bar in Yugoslavia, arriving there Feb. 1.

After nine hours in port, it

sailed to Cape Town, docking on March 3. Finally it arrived in Bandar Abbas, Iran, on March 25.

The documents show that Iranian officials were often present when the vessels were loaded in Europe, under the eyes of local customs officers.

A Dec. 7, 1984, telex from Scandinavian Commodities to the National Defence Industries Organisation in Tehran says:

"We are pleased to inform you that above vessel has been loaded in present of your representative Mr. Ali Modir Ghomi. For your information, this inspection has been made in front of West German authorities which was a very delicate matter... We must be more careful in future."

The documents also show how money was transferred from Sweden to Yugoslavia and back again. One telex from the Yugoslav Procurement Directorate to Bofors, dated March 22, 1985, says:

"Kindly advising that we have remitted to your account \$1,565,430 as partial payment concerning 3rd delivery. The balance of \$931,181 we shall pay you immediately after receipt corresponding amount from Scandinavian Commodity."

## U.N. chief calls for end to Palestinian tragedy

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has said that the international community had a fundamental responsibility to put an end to what he termed the tragedy of the Palestinian people.

"It is right and just that the Palestinians should enjoy the same human and political rights as everyone else," he said in an address to delegates at a lunch marking a day of solidarity with the Palestinians.

He noted that the question now has been on the U.N. agenda for no less than 40 years.

Referring to efforts in the United States Congress to close the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in New York, which is accredited to the United Nations, he said he would not hesitate to defend its status.

Under the headquarters agreement with the United States by which the United Nations was set up in New York, American authorities may not legally interfere in such matters.

Zehdi Terzi, the PLO representative, who was at the lunch, said that if a Congress Conference Committee approved a bid to close down his office he expected an immediate response by the secretary general.

The Congress has already voted to close down the PLO Information Office in Washington, which is headed by an American of Palestinian origin. That matter is before the courts and Mr. Terzi said he expected it would not be resolved for years. Meanwhile, the office remains open.

Clovis Maksoud, the Washington and U.N. ambassador of the League of Arab States, host for the lunch, criticised what he termed the double standard of American politicians who called for wholesale emigration of Soviet Jews while ignoring the Palestinians who had lost their homeland.

## Israel to prosecute Kahane

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Attorney General Yosef Harish will prosecute anti-Arab parliamentarian Rabbi Meir Kahane for sending letters to Arab citizens asking them to leave the country, Harish's office said on Monday.

Parliament denied Kahane his mail privileges last year when then-Communications Minister Amnon Rubenstein discovered he was using official stationery to send hate letters at the state's expense.

## Radio reports Cordes to be freed soon

BEIRUT (AP) — A Muslim-controlled Beirut radio station said Tuesday arrangements "were nearly complete" to release West German hostage Rudolf Cordes.

"The release operation is very close. Measures and arrangements are nearly complete after the necessary contacts were carried out in this regard," the Voice of the Nation radio said.

It cited reliable local sources for its short report, without naming them.

A news editor reached by telephone at the station said he was not at liberty to elaborate on the identity of the sources. He declined to be named.

The Voice of the Nation is a private radio station operated by moderate leaders of Beirut's Sunni Muslim community.

Asked how soon the sources expected Cordes' release, the editor said: "I am not going to add anything to the report."

The West German embassy in Christian east Beirut said it had

no comment. A French-language paper, L'Orient Le Jour also reported Tuesday that Cordes' release was imminent without giving sources.

There have been several false alarms in the last two months about the release of Cordes, 53, Beirut manager for Hoechst Ag, one of West Germany's largest chemical companies.

He was kidnapped on Jan. 17 on the Beirut airport highway shortly after he flew in from Frankfurt.

A group calling itself Holy Warriors for Freedom claimed on July 8 it was holding Cordes and another West German hostage, Alfred Schmidt. The group offered to exchange them for suspected Lebanese terrorist Mohammed Ali Hamadei.

Schmidt, 47, an engineer for the West German electrical conglomerate Siemens, was kidnapped on Jan. 20. He was released on Sept. 7.

Hamadei, 23, was arrested at Frankfurt airport on Jan. 13 on a charge of possessing explosives.

The United States pressed for Hamadei's extradition to face charges of air piracy and murder in connection with the 1985 hijacking of a TWA jetliner to Beirut in which an American was killed.

The Bonn government on June 24 rejected the U.S. request and said Hamadei will be tried in West Germany.

Three foreign hostages have been freed since Schmidt's release. South Korean Do Chae-Sung, 45, who was abducted on Jan. 31, 1986, was released last Oct. 26.

The others were French newsman Roger Aude, 31, kidnapped on Jan. 13, 1987 and Jean-Louis Normandin, 36, kidnapped on March 8, 1986.

Both were released by the pro-Iranian Revolutionary Justice Organisation last Wednesday.

In all, 21 foreigners remained missing after being kidnapped in Lebanon. They are eight Americans, four Frenchmen, three Britons, one West German, one Italian, one Irishman, an Indian and two unidentified men.

## Turkish opposition supporters start hunger strike

ANKARA, Turkey (Agencies)

A group of fearful supporters of former Premier Bulent Ecevit began a hunger strike Tuesday, demanding his return to politics.

Mr. Ecevit announced Monday that he was ending his 30-year-old political career following the failure of his Democratic Left Party to win any parliament seats in Sunday's general elections, won overwhelmingly by Premier Turgut Ozal's Motherland Party.

The Democratic Left Party received 2 million votes, or 8.5 per cent of the vote, but this was below the 10 per cent required for entry in parliament.

A group of party members, several of them former parliamentarians, gathered in front of party headquarters here, declaring, "either we will die here or Ecevit will return to lead the Social Democrats."

When Mr. Ecevit's wife Rahsan showed up at party headquarters, several supporters hugged her and pleaded, "please do not leave us alone, without a leader."

Mr. Ecevit founded the Social Democrat Movement in 1966 when he took over as secretary-general of the now-defunct Republican Peoples Party. Later he became party chairman and in 1973 premier of Turkey.

He ordered Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974, becoming a

national hero overnight.

His party was banned like all others after the 1980 military takeover and Mr. Ecevit was jailed three times for defying military gag orders forbidding former politicians to speak publicly.

Most Social Democrats later united under the banner of the Social Democrat Populist Party, now the major opposition with 99 parliamentary seats to Motherland's 292.

But Mr. Ecevit refused to merge with this group, setting up his own party and declaring he would rebuild Turkey's Social Democrat Movement from the ground up.

Prime Minister Ozal was due to travel to the United States on Tuesday after his sweeping victory.

He will be accompanied by more than 180 aides, officials and businessmen for talks in Washington on U.S. backing for Turkey and NATO base agreements, political sources said.

"We want more support from our rich partners in NATO... They should help us with trade or soft credits," he said.

Mr. Ozal, 60, will also have a long-delayed medical checkup after suffering illness during the election campaign and triple heart by-pass surgery in Houston

in February.

With almost all votes counted from Sunday's elections, Mr. Ozal's centre-right Motherland Party had won about 292 seats in the new 450-seat parliament.

The centre-left Social Democrat Populist Party (SDPP) won about 99 seats, boosting its position as the main opposition party under Erdal Inonu, a former physics professor.

More than 60 per cent of the vote went to Mr. Ozal and Mr. Inonu, pragmatic leaders who rose to prominence after a military coup in 1980 and were untarnished by extremist violence in 1970s.

Aides predicted that a new cabinet would be formed by the end of the month and that the new government would introduce an austerity budget by March to deal with inflation running at over 40 per cent.

Mr. Ozal has ruled out a devaluation of Turkey's lira or any rescheduling of its \$33 billion foreign debt and has pledged five more years of economic reforms.

The poll was the most open since 1980. Turkey, suffering from a poor democratic image which could affect its application in April to join the European Community, invited European parliamentarians to observe the elections.

## Kenya jails student informant for Libya

NAIROBI (R) — A Nairobi court has sentenced a student activist leader to five years in jail for passing to Libya information prejudicial to Kenya's interests.

Robert Buke, 25, was sentenced on Monday, seven months after the government expelled five Libyan diplomats and sentenced four Kenyan students to jail terms of up to 10 years for spying for the Arab state.

Prosecutor Bernard Chunga

told the court Libya's Charge d'Affaires in Nairobi, Khalil Ahmad, had sought information from Buke on the activities and leanings of fellow students.

This was "calculated to propagate an undesirable and destructive influence" at the university, he said, adding: "This information is prejudicial to the interests of Kenya."

Neither Mr. Ahmad nor a

spokesman for the Libyan ambas-

sy could be reached for comment. Mr. Chunga said Mr. Ahmad had paid 7,000 shillings (\$435) towards Buke's election last month as chairman of the now dissolved Student Organisation of Nairobi University (SONU).

Buke had also received 14,000 shillings (\$870) and been promised a scholarship to study in Libya by Mr. Ahmad's expelled predecessor, Wanji Ali Mesella, he said.

## Rabin: 10,000 active against Israel in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin says 10,000 Palestinian commandos are active in Lebanon, five years after an Israeli army invasion tried to drive them away.

"Three years of war in Lebanon... did not wipe out" the resistance organisations, the resistance activity and the resistance "potential in Lebanon," Rabin said in a radio broadcast on Tuesday.

A Palestinian commando who entered Israel from Lebanon in a motorised hang glider last week killed six Israeli soldiers before being shot dead.

Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982, vowing to halt Palestinian attacks against northern Israeli settlements.

It set up a border "security zone" inside Lebanon when it withdrew the bulk of its forces in 1985. The zone is patrolled by about 1,000 Israelis and 2,000 pro-Israeli Lebanese militiamen.

Today in Lebanon there are more commandos acting against Israel and the security zone than before June 1982, if I combine the 10,000 Palestinian commandos in Lebanon with the Lebanese militias — Shi'ites of Hizbollah and Amal — "that act against the security zone," Rabin said in a speech on Monday night to members of his Labour Party in the northern Israeli city of Haifa.

A Lebanese militiaman was killed and another wounded when commandos fired mortars at a

militia post in the security zone on Tuesday, military sources said.

On Monday, Rabin rejected right-wing demands to step up attacks against commandos in Lebanon in the aftermath of a hang-glider raid.

During a parliamentary debate about last week's raid, right-wing legislators accused the government of a passive policy against commandos and demanded more Israeli strikes on guerrilla bases.

"They (the strikes) are not a wonder drug and anybody who imagines we can get rid of the problem in one decisive blow is deluding himself," Rabin said.

Israel has bombed commando bases in Lebanon 23 times this year.

Rabin said the commandos who flew the two gliders were members of the Syrian-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) headed by Ahmad Jibril.

In response to a question about Syrian involvement in the raid, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir told reporters: "I don't think there is any importance to deciding if there is direct responsibility or not direct responsibility."

"It's clear now from all the statements of the Syrian authorities that Syria identifies itself with all these activities, and I think this is enough."

Shamir accused the Egyptian media of praising the raid in spite of the peace agreement it has

## Shamir promises decision on Awad's case soon

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has said he would personally decide soon whether to expel a Palestinian-American who has campaigned to end Israeli occupation by non-violent resistance.

Under U.S. pressure, the Israeli Interior Ministry last week delayed the expulsion of Mr. Mubarak Awad, 44, of East Jerusalem, to await Shamir's return from a U.S. visit.

Shamir, who currently holds the interior portfolio, told Israeli editors: "I'm looking into it. It's as clear as day this man is among us without a permit. He is here illegally, and we can remove him or not remove him. I will decide in a few days."

"As interior minister, the authority is mine," he said.

Israel revoked Mr. Awad's residency permit in May on grounds that he had taken American citizenship. Mr. Awad said he believed Israel wanted him out because he heads the Palestinian centre for the study of non-violence.

Rabin said that despite an early warning from soldiers in Israel's so-called "security-zone" in southern Lebanon who said they heard a suspicious noise in the air, soldiers at the military camp did not take sufficient precautions.

"In this camp, all the steps necessary in accordance with orders and procedures were not taken, and this led to the terrible results," he said.

Rabin said an army investigation into the infiltration had not yet concluded, but steps would be taken against officers found responsible for the security breakdown.

Rabin said that a new set of instructions on the defence of army bases had already been issued by the military command.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.																				
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> Tel: 73111-19  <b>PROGRAMME ONE</b> 15:30 Koran 15:50 Programme Review 16:20 Children's programme 18:10 Local series 19:00 Cairo Newsletter 19:15 Local Programme 19:45 Programme review 20:30 News in Arabic 21:30 Cultural programme 22:30 Wrestling 23:00 News summary  <b>PROGRAMME TWO</b> 17:45 "Champs Elysees" — Variety programme 19:00 News in French 19:15 Local magazine: "Aujourd'hui en Jordanie" 19:30 News in Hebrew 19:45 Sport School 20:00 News in Arabic 21:30 Valerie 21:30 Documentary — Well-being — Take it Easy 22:00 News in English 22:30 News in Floodide  <b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 99.0 KHz. SW Tel: 73111-19 07:00 Light Music 07:30 Newsdesk 08:00 Morning Show 08:30 News Summary 09:05 Morning Show Contd. 11:00 Men from the Ministry 11:30 Songs from Movies 12:00 News Summary 12:05 Recordings 12:30 Pop Session 13:00 News Summary 13:05 Pop Session 14:00 News Bulletin 14:10 Instrumentals 14:30 Easy Listening 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News in Summary 16:05 Instrumentals 16:30 Old Favourites 17:00 Jordan Weekly 17:30 Pop Session 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Science Report 18:30 Music News Desk 19:00 Date with a Star 19:30 Evening Show		<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b>  <b>EXHIBITIONS</b> ★ Turkish products exhibition at the Housing Bank Centre.  ★ An exhibition of watercolour paintings of Jordan and Egypt by Martin Soyva Arts Centre. Open all week 9.00-5.00 p.m. Wadi Saqra (until Nov. 30 to Dec. 5)  ★ Document — art exhibition at the Goethe Institute.  <b>CONCERT</b> ★ Concert at A.B.S. "Boegner-Meulien" at 7.00 p.m. at the Amman Baccalaureate School.  <b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b> Royal Cultural Centre — Tel. 661297 American Centre — Tel. 64371 American Centre Library — 641320 British Council — 6361478 French Cultural Centre — 637009 Goethe Institute — 641993 Soyva Arts Centre — 641993 Spanish Cultural Centre — 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre — 639777 Yaba Arts Centre — 661786 Y.W.C.A. — 641793 Y.W.M.C.A. — 643555 Amman Municipal Library — 63711 Univ. of Jordan Library — 843555  <b>MUSEUMS</b> "Children's Heritage and Science Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at all times. Open all week 9.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Friday. Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m.-5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Dal'a (Ciudad Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  <b>Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum):</b> Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.  <b>SERVICE CLUBS</b> Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m. Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7.30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 2.00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534, 817534.  <b>CHURCHES</b> St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman. Tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, Tel. 637440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein. Tel. 601757. Terra Santa Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5.30 p.m. Tel. 622360. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali. Tel. 623541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 679906, chaplain's residence tel. 601359. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331. Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 675334. Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the Good Shepherd) Amman, Arab Service: Sunday 7 p.m., Rev. N. Smir, tel. 811295. Rabihow Congregation (meets at the "Good Shepherd" Church) Inter-denominational-cum-musical English Service: Saturday at 6.30 p.m. tel. 822605, Rev. Jell. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) Tel. 815817, 821264.  <b>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</b> 06:30 Cairo, London (BA) 08:30 Larnaca, Zurich (SR) 08:30 Beirut (ME) 08:40 Damascus, Tripoli (PK) 08:40 Cairo (MS) 13:00 Damascus, Sana'a (Y) 13:00 Tripoli (LN) 13:00 Baghdad (IA) 13:45 Doha, Abu Dhabi (GF) 16:40 Medina, Jeddah (SV) 22:15 Karachi (PK)  <b>ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)</b> 09:15 Agaba (RJ) 09:30 Cairo (RJ) 09:30 Kuwait (RJ) 09:30 Damascus, Tripoli (PK) 09:50 Dhabran (RJ) 10:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 16:45 Cairo (RJ) 16:45 Athens (RJ) 18:05 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ) 18:15 London, Geneva (RJ) 18:15 Istanbul (RJ) 18:30 Madrid, Belgrade (RJ) 18:45 Bangkok (RJ) 18:45 Riyadh (RJ) 18:50 New York, Amsterdam (RJ) 23:55 Baghdad (RJ)  <b>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</b> 07:40 Karachi (PK) 11:00 Istanbul (RJ) 11:05 Cairo (MS) 11:40 Kuwait (LN) 12:00 Damascus (Y) 12:00 Baghdad (IA) 12:10 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF) 13:40 Kuwait (KU) 15:40 Jeddah, Madaba (SV) 21:00 Frankfurt (LH) 21:40 Paris, Damascus (AF) 22:25 Tripoli, Damascus (PK)  <b>DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)</b> 07:00 Agaba (RJ) 11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ) 11:40 Athens (RJ) 11:40 Geneva, London (RJ) 12:30 Cairo (RJ) 13:30 Riyadh (RJ) 19:35 Kuwait (RJ) 19:40 Dhabran (RJ) 19:45 Bahrain, Doha (SV) 19:55 Baghdad (IA) 20:00 Jeddah (RJ) 20:15 Cairo (RJ) 20:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)		<b>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</b>  This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. 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## Senate team leaves for parliamentary talks in Spain

AMMAN (Petra) — A parliamentary delegation led by Upper House (Senate) Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi left for Madrid on Tuesday on a six-day visit to Spain, at the invitation of Spain's Upper House of Parliament.

During the visit, the delegation will discuss with Spanish parliamentarians scopes of Jordanian-Spanish cooperation, in general, and parliamentary affairs, in particular. The delegation is comprised of Senate members Abdul Rahman Khalifa, Amer Khamash, Ali Hassan Odeh and Barja Al Hadid and two officials from the parliament secretariat.

Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Sami Judeh saw off the delegation.

## Hmoud, Danish minister review agricultural policy

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud on Tuesday received Danish Minister of Energy Svend Erik Hovmand and reviewed with him Jordan's agricultural policy and the efforts made by the government to develop animal wealth and to provide lean meat for the local market.

Mr. Hmoud pointed out that Jordan has achieved self-sufficiency in producing chicken meat and eggs and has become an exporter of these products. "Thanks to cooperation between the government institutions and the private sector."

Mr. Hmoud stressed the need for enhancing cooperation between Jordan and Denmark in exchanging agricultural commodities and expertise, and in developing animal wealth and dairy production.

Mr. Hovmand praised Jordan's achievements in agricultural development. He also welcomed cooperation with Jordan in agricultural fields and expressed interest in exchanging technical expertise.

The meeting was attended by the under secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and other senior officials.

### Animal care assistance agreement signed

Earlier on Tuesday, Mr. Hmoud concluded an agreement with a British animal care society for providing technical assistance and medication to horse breeders in the Jordan Valley region.

The British society, Espana, will provide Jordan with a mobile clinic offering first aid and other medical care to animals used to plough land in the valley region, according to the agreement.

The agreement provides for two Jordanian specialists to be trained on this type of animal health care.

In addition, the arrangement provides for the creation of a specialised body, grouping members of the society and the Ministry of Agriculture, to supervise the implementation of treatment programmes.

The agreement was signed by Mr. Hmoud and the president of the British society.

## 14th relief mission steps up assistance to Sudan

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan sent to Sudan on Tuesday another relief mission, including specialists and nurses, with four tonnes of medicine and seven tonnes of food supplies for drought victims and refugees.

The mission, the fourteenth of its kind to be sent to Sudan, was sent off by Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, who deputised for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

In a speech to the mission's members, Dr. Hamzeh called for intensified efforts to follow up on the work of earlier medical missions sent to help the Sudanese people.

The group that left on Tuesday will replace another mission that has been working at the city of Kass for the past few months.

## Dajani stresses Arab security at interior ministers meeting

TUNIS (Petra) — Interior Minister Rajai Dajani on Tuesday said that the Amman extraordinary Arab summit has announced the birth of a promising Arab national dawn, thus dispersing clouds of disunity and replacing them with the spirit of agreement and consensus and a keen interest in safeguarding the Arab Order and higher Arab interests.

Addressing the sixth session of Council of Arab Interior Ministers, currently being held here, Mr. Dajani said that Jordan, out of its belief in the unity of Arab action and its interest in safeguarding Arab security, has started applying a new concept, that is, the comprehensive security concept, which constitutes a step on the path of implementing the Arab security strategy.

Mr. Dajani reviewed the main events which have occurred since the previous session. He recalled, in particular, the violent acts which took place in the Holy City of Mecca, saying that they were committed by the Iranian regime.

Mr. Dajani also referred to the factional fighting in Lebanon and the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon.

Mr. Dajani said that ensuring security and stability is achieved not only by strengthening and developing security apparatus, but also through crime prevention. "To achieve this," the minister said, "it is necessary to launch awareness campaigns designed to enhance the concept of personal security, which, in turn, serves the welfare of the individual and the society."

The sixth session was officially opened with a speech by the Tunisian President Zine Abidine Ben Ali, read on his behalf by Tunisian Interior Minister Ali Habib Ammar.

In his address, the Tunisian president said that the unification of Arab ranks which was achieved at the Amman extraordinary Arab summit would serve as the best incentive for maintaining solidarity and furthering cooperation among Arab states.

The Tunisian president also expressed his country's commitment to the principle of pan-Arab security. He said that there is a strong interrelation between internal and external security and that both are prerequisites for a strong, stable state.

Also addressing Tuesday's meetings were Saudi Arabia's minister of interior, Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz and the council's secretary-general Dr. Nashed Ibrahim.

## Swedish energy minister praises King's Mideast peace efforts

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Swedish Minister of Energy Birgitta Dahl met here on Tuesday with Marwan Daudin, the acting foreign minister, and voiced Sweden's interest in the positive outcome of the extraordinary Arab summit.

Mrs. Dahl paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein's role in the search for permanent peace in the Middle East and said that her country supports the convening of an international conference for the achievement of that goal, as well as the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

She also called for the implementation of Resolution 598 to end the Gulf war.



Mrs. Birgitta Dahl

During the meeting, Mr. Daudin briefed the Swedish minister on the results of the Amman summit and reviewed developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The meeting was also attended by senior ministry officials and Swedish Ambassador to Jordan Lars Lonnback.

Mrs. Dahl, who is taking part in a seminar on prospects for oil and future development in the Arab World currently underway here, told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, in an exclusive interview, that her country's views on the Middle East question are almost identical to those of Jordan, and that Sweden considers the proposed international conference as the only means for settling the Arab-Israeli dispute.

She said that Sweden seeks to establish peace based on justice for all peoples in the region, ensuring the legitimate rights of all parties.

Israel's rejection of U.N. Security Council resolutions on the Middle East and its establishment of settlements on Arab-owned land constitute the major obstacles in the path towards resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, Mrs. Dahl said. She noted that Sweden has already conveyed this message to the Israeli government.

On the Gulf war, the Swedish minister said that her country wanted to see a speedy end to the conflict on the basis of Security Council Resolution 598 and urged Iran to respond favourably to the will of the international community.

Referring to Jordanian-Swedish relations, Mrs. Dahl said they were progressing all the time, serving the interests of both countries.

She said that efforts by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to bring closer the views of the Arabs and the Europeans constitute a constructive and practical step in the promotion of Arab-European relations.

## Establishment of joint Jordanian-Egyptian-Iraqi company formally declared

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai met in his office on Tuesday with Iraqi Minister of Communications Mohammad Zibaidi and Egyptian Minister of Transport Suleiman Mitwalli for a discussion on the formation of a maritime bridge company linking Jordan, Egypt and Iraq.

The new company will be operating a land-sea route through Aqaba port in Jordan and Nuweibeh port in Sinai, Egypt, with the purpose of increasing the volume of trade between the three countries.

The Iraqi and Egyptian ministers earlier met with Minister of Transport Ahmad Dakhan. During this meeting, the three ministers declared the official creation of the company, which was agreed upon some time ago.

The three sides agreed that Mr. Mitwalli should be president of the company's board for the first two years, then the post will rotate between the three ministers.

Following the declaration, Mr. Dakhan said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the company is open for other Arab states to join.

"Jordan, Egypt and Iraq hope to see other agreements on other companies linking Arab countries," the minister said.

He said that the Aqaba-Nuweibeh land-sea route had encouraged the three countries to form the new company for the transportation of goods and passengers.

Mr. Mitwalli said that it was hoped that the company will begin operations soon, in order to achieve the aspirations of the three countries.

Mr. Mitwalli said that the new company is bound to promote inter-Arab economic integration. The new company, which will be headquartered in Amman, has a capital of \$6 million to be shared equally by the three governments.

## Jordan calls for promotion of trade between Arab World and Eastern Europe

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan on Tuesday called for the promotion of trade between the Arab World and Eastern Europe and an increase in economic cooperation between the two sides.

Jordan's views were conveyed to a regional conference, attended by representatives of 21 Arab and East European countries, by Under Secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply Abdullah Al Hawamdeh, who deputised for Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher.

Mr. Hawamdeh said that the Arabs were looking forward to the establishment of a firm basis for economic cooperation with Eastern Europe and expanded trade based on the barter system.

President of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Hamdi Al Tabbaa delivered a speech, referring to socialist countries' trade with Arab states as an important element in developing bilateral economic cooperation despite the difference in economic systems. "Diversifying and expanding the volume of trade between the two sides is bound to serve the objectives of national development," Mr. Tabbaa added.

The Eastern Bloc's representative at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which is organising the conference, also spoke at the meeting, saying that the economic ties between the socialist countries of Europe and Third World countries presented a good opportunity for expanding bilateral trade.

Mr. Genadi Gerasimov said

that technological developments are sweeping the world and that the Arab countries should seek to benefit from these developments in promoting their economic and trade ties with other nations.

The four-day symposium is attended by representatives of chambers of commerce in Arab countries and East European socialist countries, as well as UNCTAD, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Federation of Arab Chambers of Industry, Trade and Agriculture and the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce.

The participants will discuss the role of chambers of commerce in encouraging trade between the two sides.

## Committee discusses hiring of engineers

AMMAN (J.T.) — Employment of engineers and training university and community college graduates to prepare them for work in the public and private sectors were among the main topics discussed by a national ministerial committee charged with handling the unemployment problem in Jordan.

Following the meeting, which was chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali, Ali Hindawi, advisor at the prime minister's office, said that the committee discussed ways to absorb new engineers into the public and private sectors, with the cooperation of the Civil Service Commission.

The government plans to employ engineers in some of the 420 municipalities and village councils, so that they can assist in implementing development and engineering projects. The hiring of these engineers will be facilitated by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, Mr. Hindawi said.

The committee also discussed a proposal to set up a programme at the University of Jordan for training engineers and other university and community college graduates in maintenance of electric and electronic equipment.

Mr. Hindawi added.

He said that the committee members also discussed a programme of employing graduates part-time in government departments, which was recently endorsed by the government and which will be implemented as of the beginning of 1988.

The committee decided to set up a technical committee to study ways to find jobs for Jordanians in Arab countries requiring personnel with specific skills, specially teachers, engineers and doctors, according to Mr. Hindawi.

## Conference highlights EEC-Israel controversy over Palestinian exports

By Najwa Najjar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The controversy between the European Economic Community (EEC) and Israel on whether Palestinian exporters should be free to market their products directly to Europe was discussed during the working session of the conference entitled "Economic Integration and Jordan-EEC Relations."

During the two-day conference a paper on "The EEC relations with the occupied Arab territories" presented by Dr. Ahmad Katanani, undersecretary at the Ministry of Occupied Territories, noted that the EEC has not yet succeeded in obtaining Israeli approval for permitting producers from the occupied territories to conclude the agreement with the EEC.

According to Dr. Katanani the EEC has proposed to establish a company along the same lines as Agrexco, an Israeli marketing corporation which has monopolised the market, to allow for the Palestinian producers to market their produce directly to the EEC.

Analysts attending the conference said that the EEC decision to create such a company was in response to the "detrimental effects of Israeli policies on the occupied territories." They added that such an agreement is in line with the EEC policy towards the Arab World.

Dr. Loukas Tsoukalis from St. Antony's College, Oxford, who also presented a paper during the conference, told the Jordan Times that the community includes countries with different attitudes towards the Arab World. "The EEC position has shifted considerably over the years towards the Palestinian people. However, it cannot be changed completely, nor can they exclude Israel completely."

Israel is presently part of the free trade area which means that no tariffs are imposed on either side. "Preferential treatment decisions are mainly political decisions," said Dr. Tsoukalis, "and are granted according to economic development."

"However, it was precisely economic and political considerations

which forced the EEC to change its stance towards the Palestinians," according to Dr. Nabih Al Nimer, secretary general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who traced EEC-Palestinian relations in a paper entitled "The EEC and Middle East Political Dimensions."

"Since the turn of the century, the European interest in the Middle East was often in conflict with the political aspirations of the Arab people. Until 1973 the Palestinians were seen in the context of a refugee problem by the EEC. With the Arab oil embargo, reduction in oil supplies, and increase of oil prices during the same period and failure of Israelis to withdraw from occupied Arab territories, the EEC was forced to adopt a new political stand towards the Arab-Israeli conflict," Mr. Nimer said.

An EEC declaration in Nov. 1973 affirmed EEC support for implementing Security Council Resolution 338 and 242 to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict. Four years later the European Council adopted a resolution containing the crucial word "homeland" for Palestinian people "as an effective expression of Palestinian national identity," Mr. Nimer said.

"With the failure of Camp David agreements to produce comprehensive results towards settling the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Venice Declaration was signed in 1980 calling for the Palestinians right to self-determination and accepting the role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the peace efforts."

The EEC declaration also referred to the question of Jerusalem and to Israel's policies in the occupied West Bank and underlined the rejection of all unilateral initiatives designed to change the status of Jerusalem.

Moreover, the EEC demanded an end to Israel's territorial occupation of Arab land since 1967 and declared the Jewish settlements in the occupied territories illegal, and constituting a serious obstacle to peace in the Middle East.

This year the Brussels Declaration endorsed Jordan's call for an international conference on the

Middle East under the United Nations auspices.

However EC Commissioner Claude Cheysson insisted during a visit to Israel last month that Palestinian exporters be free to market their produce in Europe.

An observer attending the working session commented: "Some Arab farmers in the West Bank and Gaza have marketed their products through Agrexco, but usually not to their benefit."

He cited a case in Gaza to explain his statement. "Gaza farmers were encouraged by Agrexco to produce strawberries. Agrexco promised to provide technical assistance and to buy the strawberries, however, in the past five years Agrexco bought only 400 of the 1,500 tonnes of strawberries produced. During the same period, Agrexco was helping settlers produce strawberries of better quality at a lesser price."

An economist pointed out that when assistance goes through Israeli channels, very rarely do they help the Arabs in the occupied territories since all the Israeli policies are geared to expropriating the land and uproot the indigenous population.

Dr. Katanani outlined several of the policies imposed on the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza "which have been the most detrimental on their economy, and which may have played a role in changing the EEC attitude towards the Palestinians."

The Israeli occupation of Arab territories in 1967 has produced "serious demographic changes." According to data from the Economic and Social Development Programme in the occupied territories presented by Dr. Katanani, just before 1967 there were 900,000 Arab inhabitants in the West Bank and 450,000 in Gaza.

"However, because of the deteriorating conditions under occupation the rate of growth has been far lower than the pre 1967 level. Between 1967-84 a net migration of 275,000 inhabitants was recorded. The present population is 950,000 Arabs in the West Bank and 575,000 in Gaza, Dr. Katanani said. "This limited increase included an increase in the labour force from 195,000 in 1970 to 273,000 in 1984. However,

the additional 78,000 labourers have not been absorbed into the economy of the occupied territories as statistics do not register scarcely any increase over the period 1970-84."

"The West Bank and Gaza cannot employ more than 20 per cent of the population due to a severe shortage of jobs. As a result the Arab workers who did not emigrate, had to seek employment in Israel. Arabs who participate in the Israeli economy have increased from 21,000 in 1970 to 90,000 in 1984," he said. "Consequently the migration of Arab workers to Israel caused a decrease in workers in the occupied territories agricultural, construction, and industrial sectors. Industrial workers account for 16.6 per cent of the total labour force in the occupied territories," Dr. Katanani said.

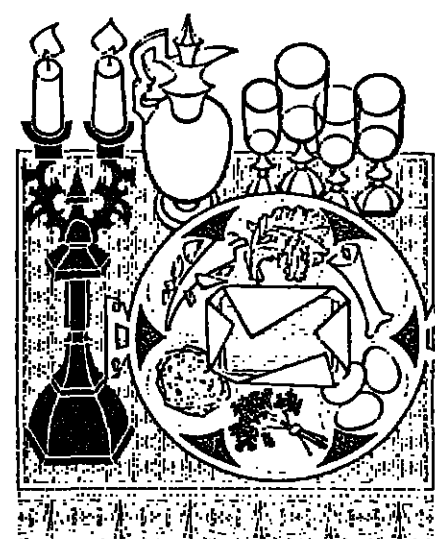
In addition to the policies aimed at uprooting the Arab population and decreasing Arab workers in the occupied territories, Israeli restrictions on land and water use has had adverse effects on the productive sectors, Dr. Katanani said.

"Israel treats the West Bank and Gaza as capital markets. They can sell them, but the Arabs cannot sell to the Israelis nor to the outside," said Dr. Katanani. He called it a "profitable business" for the Israelis.

"This is especially true for Israeli industrial products." Dr. Katanani explained that the occupation authorities strove to convert the occupied territories into a dumping zone for Israeli products, in particular the low quality goods whose sale is prohibited in Israel. "Israeli products marketed in the Arab lands in 1984 account for 10.6 per cent of the total Israeli exports. Of the 10.6 per cent, 48 per cent were manufactured goods with a value estimated at JD 114 million."

"By contrast the Arab industries do not enjoy any kind of protection and like agricultural products, industrial products cannot be marketed in Israel or to the outside. Except for the 40 licensed firms with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the majority of the industrial sector exporters have failed to reach the East Bank and other Arab markets," Dr. Katanani said.

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# Jordan Times

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Editor-in-Chief:  
**GEORGE S. HAWATMEH**

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Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

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## Arab option is viable

WHILE trying to assess the results of the Amman Arab summit, one should underline its strategic significance. Its importance lies in the achievement of three basic objectives: first, it came as a timely deterrent signal, stifling Tehran's aggressive designs on the Gulf states, particularly Kuwait; second, it in effect served as a reminder of the unacceptability of any renewed U.S. attempt to establish Pax Americana in the Gulf region; and, third, it reinforced the Arab League's will to defend the Arab Nation.

Iran had singled out Kuwait to harass for its support of Iraq in the seven-year-old Gulf war. It was Kuwait's inability to militarily defend its own shipping trade which necessitated that its oil tankers fly U.S. flags and sail under U.S. protection. But, despite U.S. naval protection, the reflagged tankers came under Iranian fire in Kuwaiti territorial waters several weeks ago. Iran also rocketed Kuwait's only supertanker oil-loading terminal, partially affecting its oil exporting capability. This posed a serious security dilemma for Kuwait. If the Kuwaiti oil-loading terminals themselves remained defunct because of Iranian attacks, what need was there for Kuwaiti tankers to be reflagged and put under U.S. naval escorts? Of itself unable to defend its security from external attacks, Kuwait had to seek help from others. The absence of a single state, or a combination of states in the Gulf, powerful enough to come to its aid in thwarting Iran's hostile intentions, forced Kuwait to look for help elsewhere.

Help promised to come from Amman. Last month's Arab summit put its entire weight behind Kuwait, after adequately addressing its security concerns.

The extraordinary summit has also helped the Gulf states to avoid a repetition of the mistake of history by slowly, but imperceptibly drifting into a situation where they would have no choice but to embrace "American protectorship." When Pax Britannica was drawing to a close in 1971, the U.S. was standing in the wing to stage a Pax Americana, but it failed hopelessly because of local resistance, including that of the late shah of Iran, who then functioned as a surrogate for U.S. interests in the region. Though the revolutionary hiccup of the diarchy in Tehran still remain a tempting invitation for the U.S. to try the game again, the resolutions of the Arab summit will, no doubt, discourage it from making any fresh attempts.

The security dilemma of Kuwait and other Gulf countries, caused by the Iran-Iraq war, was resolved at the Arab summit in Amman. The summit declared its solidarity with Kuwait in confronting Iran's aggression. This was a result of the Arab leaders' closing their ranks and coming to grips with the reality of the strategic situation in the Gulf. More than ever, they perceived the urgent and imminent need for a consolidated Arab front that could act as an impenetrable shield to guarantee the security not only of Kuwait, but also of other Arab Gulf states threatened by Iran. A joint Arab front is a viable option, credible enough to deter any Iranian misadventure and sufficiently far-sighted to preempt any foreign stranglehold on the region.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: King continues mission

KING Hussein's visit to Baghdad and his talks with President Saddam Hussein was part of an on-going move by Jordan to follow up on the achievements of the extraordinary Arab summit meeting held in Amman. This stage of maintaining the momentum in Arab solidarity is of vital importance, for the Arabs ought to do all they can to strengthen their solidarity so as to take further steps serving their national interests. The Baghdad talks between King Hussein and the Iraqi president, represent a practice in coordination and consultation between the two leaders designed to ensure further strength for the Arabs who are confronting challenges and dangers. The Arabs ought to benefit from the Amman successful summit and build on it, if they want to defend their land and their identity. The Arabs ought to make use of time which is an important factor that has been exploited by their enemies in the past. What must be done now by the Arabs is practical steps and joint action not mere reaction and impulsive attitudes. The Arab leaders ought to translate their solidarity achieved at the Amman summit into practice, and should rally together to implement the summit's resolutions. It is natural for the Arab masses to view these moves which are spearheaded by Jordan as the right steps in the right direction, and a positive move towards fulfilling the aspirations of the Arab people.

### Al Dustour: Supporting Iraq

KING Hussein on Monday paid a brief working visit to Baghdad for talks with the Iraqi president in the course of the on-going consultations and coordination between the two leaders. The visit gained importance since it followed the successful Amman summit meeting where the leaders of the Arab Nation were able to establish reconciliation and solidarity among their countries, and were able to voice their support for Iraq and the rest of the Arab states in the Gulf that are exposed to Iran's continued threats. The Arab countries were unanimous in their condemnation of Iran's threats and continued aggression on the Arab land, and thus Iraq was made to realise that it is not alone in the struggle against aggression. The King's visit and the support which the Arab countries have shown to Iraq and the Iraqi people came amidst reports of new raising of Iranian troops for yet another adventure on Iraqi territory. Iraq which is supported by the Arab countries, is certain to oil enemy plans and will deal a severe blow to the aggressors, turning its adventure into a catastrophe. The King's talks with the Iraqi president came against this background, and in view of the new developments on the diplomatic and also the military fronts view this sit and a similar one paid to Damascus as part of the King's 1-going endeavours for bringing the two capitals closer together as gaining more momentum for the Arab summit and its results.

### awt Al Shaab: Enhancing Arab solidarity

KING Hussein's visit to Baghdad was clearly designed to follow on a positive outcome of the Amman summit meeting. It was designed to enhance solidarity among Arab countries and to bring reconciliation between Iraq and Syria within the framework of a general agreement and consensus achieved at the Amman summit. The visit came soon after the King's visit to Damascus where he discussed with President Assad the outcome of the summit and means of further strengthening inter-Arab relations. Jordan is carrying out a leading role cementing inter-Arab relations and helping to fulfill the aspirations of the Arab people.

## Latin summit highlights decline of U.S. influence in region

By Bernd Debusmann  
Reuter

ACAPULCO, Mexico — An unprecedented summit meeting of eight Latin American presidents has highlighted a decline of U.S. influence in the region as Latin Americans display a new spirit of independence.

The final communique of the meeting made no direct reference to the United States. But it contained a blueprint for Latin American economic and political cooperation which delegates saw as likely to erode U.S. predominance in an area where only two decades ago Washington's leading role was rarely challenged.

The summit was the first ever held without Washington, and several of the topics discussed pointed to deep resentment of U.S. policies on such sensitive subjects as Cuba and Nicaragua.

Hostility towards Cuba has been a cornerstone of U.S. Latin American policy since Fidel Castro's 1959 revolution. Washington managed to convince the Organisation of American States (OAS) to expel Cuba from its ranks in 1962.

In Acapulco, there was consensus that not only was it time to readmit Cuba into the Latin American fold but also to revise

the way the OAS is operating. For decades, the 31-member body used to do little more than rubberstamp U.S. actions.

But Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid said in reply to a news conference question there had been consensus that the Washington-based OAS must be subjected to "detailed revisions" as it had not carried out its role efficiently.

Conference sources said the subject, seen as a sharp slap in the face of the Reagan administration, would probably be raised at a foreign ministers' meeting in the Colombian seaside resort of Cartagena. The date has not been fixed.

According to delegates, at least two of the presidents — Alan Garcia of Peru and Jose Sarney of Brazil — had demanded that the headquarters of the OAS be moved from Washington to a Latin American city.

The summit brought together the leaders of 320 million people in Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, Brazil, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, and Uruguay. They represent more than 80 per cent of Latin America's total population.

Cuba's return to the Latin American community would be the latest of a series of recent setbacks for Washington.

The new spirit of independence, of an apparent determination that Latin American problems should be solved by Latin Americans, was underscored in several keynote speeches in Acapulco.

"New winds are blowing through our continent," said

President Sarney of Brazil, with 130 million people Latin America's most populous country. "The winds of independence. The winds of autonomy, of the full exercise of our foreign policies, without the chains of the superpowers..."

"This is Latin America's

hour... to call the world's attention to the need to abolish the dictatorship of the (U.S.) dollar," said Garcia. "Favourable winds of change are blowing through Latin America," declared Venezuela's Jaime Lusinchi.

The communique, couched in measured tones, contained a

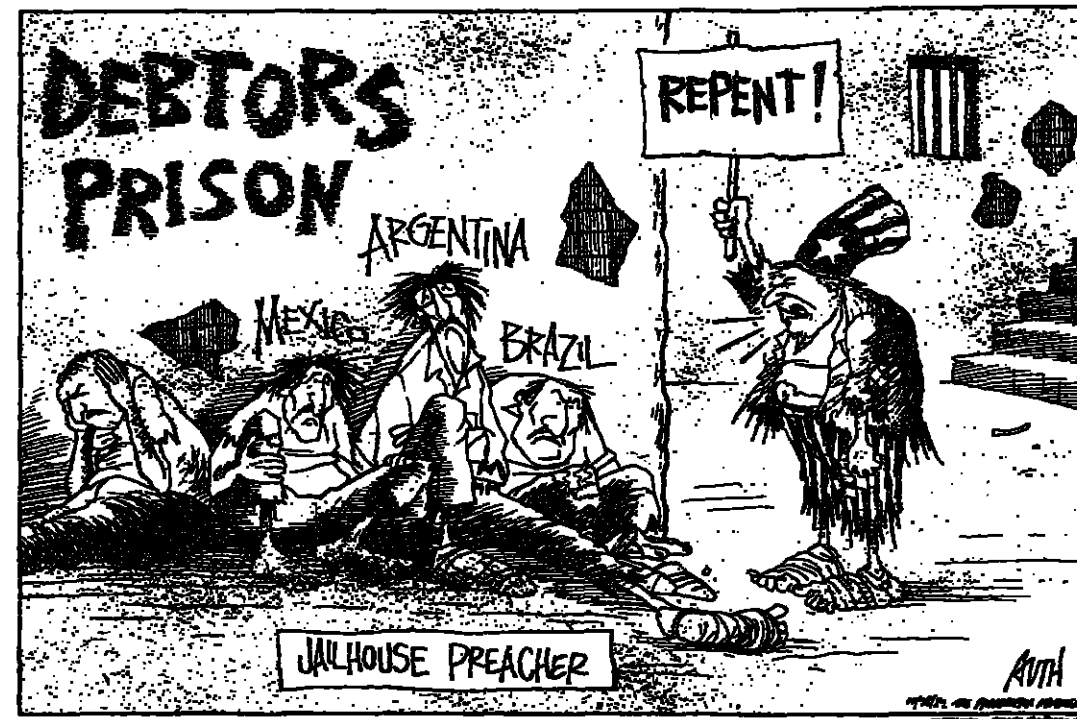
pointed reference to U.S. policy on Nicaragua, where Washington is financing and arming a 12,000-strong army of right-wing rebels fighting to overthrow the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN).

"We are calling on countries with links in the (Central American) region... to respect the principles of non-intervention and free determination which are essential for a harmonious coexistence," the communique said.

The United States, not invited to send official observers here, sent two diplomats from the embassy in Mexico City. They were accredited as journalists and had to queue for conference documents along with some 600 genuine correspondents.

Washington has maintained public silence on the implications of the summit but one senior government official delegate in Acapulco said the Reagan administration had an "extremely negative attitude" towards the meeting.

Privately, some delegates said U.S. prestige had rarely been as low in the region. They ascribed it to seven years of Reagan administration during which Washington ignored diplomatic solutions to problems in Central America.



## Crown Prince underlines long-term outlook for oil

(Continued from page 1)

"For the foreseeable future, it is clear that oil cannot be fully replaced by any other form of energy. This will keep Europe sensitive to fluctuations in its oil supplies. The current glut in the oil markets and the temporary savings enjoyed by European economies should not prevent Europe from looking into its long-term interests. If another oil crisis is in the making as quite a number of forecasters and analysts suggest then Europe and Japan will become more dependent on Arab oil."

"Shocks and reactions are traumatic to all concerned. In the long run they hurt Arabs and Europeans alike. The present calm environment may be the best time to come to terms and work out an Arab-European understanding and an Arab-European middle path and this is the time to discuss mutual commitments to accommodate the legitimate interests of both sides."

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib addressed the opening session of the seminar. He said that the objective of the meeting was to assess factors related to oil, the development process in Arab countries and future prospects and outlook.

He said the seminar would address problems related to development and measures that should be adopted to minimise the adverse effects resulting from fluctuation in oil prices.

Despite the search for alternatives for oil, petroleum remains the major and basic element for developing world economies, and so Arab oil-producing countries will be able to play a fundamental role in supplying energy to the world, the minister said.

The minister noted that oil markets had witnessed a state of instability resulting in serious problems for both exporters and consumers of oil.

This situation is unhelpful for development and is bound to adversely affect both sides, Dr. Khatib said.

Mrs. Brigitta Dahl, the Swedish minister of energy told the meeting that oil would remain the main source of energy worldwide but supply was bound to run out one day and this calls for careful handling of the present oil reserves.

"We have to shoulder our responsibility for the future generations and both consumers and producers should therefore take care of the present energy resources," Mrs. Dahl said.

She said oil-producing nations ought to work out policies that

could control oil production and the consumer countries ought to reduce oil consumption and find alternatives to help supplement oil resources.

Both consumers and producers of oil should study means of reducing the damaging effects of burning oil products which has become a major cause of concern endangering civilisation, Mrs. Dahl noted citing Europe as an example.

Claude Cheysson, commissioner of the EC for Mediterranean policy and North-South relations, also addressed the meeting stressing that Europe seeks to create stable oil markets and stable oil prices. He said the rise in oil prices in the 1970s and the cost of raw materials had led to inflation and monetary chaos.

Mr. Cheysson said that this inflation and the rampant lending and the debts led to a shortage in currency in the 1980s.

The first working session of the seminar discussed working papers dealing with elements that affect demand and supply on oil and alternative sources of energy.

The first paper, presented by the secretary general of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) referred to the role of oil in economic development of Arab countries and the adverse effects of oil price fluctuations.

The paper recommended stronger links between oil-producing and non-producing Arab countries to help offset part of the negative aspects of price fluctuations of oil on which many Arab states depend as the main source of income.

The paper also urged industrialised nations to reduce restrictions imposed on consumption.

The second paper referred to the world's oil reserves and the prospect of alternative sources of energy in Western countries which would eventually lead to a lesser dependence on oil.

## Cheysson issues stern warning to Israel over West Bank exports

(Continued from page 1)

Jordanian agricultural cooperative organisations were left unused for five years.

Mr. Cheysson said the EC's demand for direct Palestinian exports without going through Israeli intermediaries was in line with arrangements already made for industrial products from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Israel insists that farmers in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip should export their produce to the EC through its government-run marketing monopolies.

The EC argues that the Palestinians must have "the freedom of choice" to contract directly with European buyers without passing through Israeli intermediaries.

Apart from exporting through Israeli marketing boards, Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have been selling their produce to Europe via the East Bank.

Mr. Cheysson said that farmers and industrialists in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were "free to choose whatever marketing channels they want. They can export as they want... through Jordan or Israel."

Despite the facilities given by Jordan to products of the occupied territories as part of the Kingdom's efforts to support the economic steadfastness of people living there, Mr. Cheysson said that channelling West Bank and Gaza products through Jordan was "uneconomic" because of the costs involved in transporting them from the West Bank to Aqaba or other freighting outlets.

"For the West Bank, there is no harbour and no airport facility. The port of Gaza is too small to handle loading for Europe and transporting through Sinai is uneconomic," Mr. Cheysson said.

"The only economic way for the occupied territories' exports is through Israel."

"The (Palestinian) products used to enter the European market as Israeli produce," said Mr.

Cheysson. "This is not acceptable. These products come from Hebron, Jericho etc... and should be labelled as such. They must enter the market as products of the towns in the occupied territories and not as Israeli products."

Mr. Cheysson arrived here on Sunday to discuss EC cooperation with Jordan and to attend the third Euro-Arab dialogue and a seminar on prospects for oil and future development in the Arab countries.

"The Israelis have already accepted direct exports of Palestinian industrial commodities. They have to accept the direct exports of (Palestinian) agricultural produce," he said. "Their failure to understand that will lead to a definite breach in our relations. What they are doing is illegal and against all international laws. This will turn immediately into a political crisis, and this they should know."

On EC aid to the West Bank, Mr. Cheysson said: "Our Jordanian friends know now very well that we are very anxious to carry out development projects in the West Bank co-financed with Jordan or through Jordanian channels."

However, he said, the EC was more worried about the situation in the Gaza Strip than in the West Bank. "Direct financing for projects in Gaza is badly needed. There's the beginning of a fundamentalist wave. The situation there is very serious and alarming, particularly among the young. There is a high proportion of unemployed, high population density, and it seems the military authorities are pretty rough."

He said the EC was going to have two development projects carried out in the West Bank in cooperation with the Arab Fund for Socio-Economic Development and the Islamic Development Bank. These projects, he said, are a farm project in Jericho and a primary health care project.

After the summit, he said, "things changed as there is now again a common position among Arabs on the main political issues confronting them."

"It was very important for the EC to know what the Arab World expects from the 12-member group" following the summit's successful conclusion, he said.

He said the EC would certainly reaffirm its backing for an international peace conference on the Middle East, and for the full implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 on the Iran-Iraq war.

"Contrary to our American allies, we stand for the international peace conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict. You (Arabs) have comforted us in the Amman summit's decision regarding this peace conference, (which should be) attended by all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)," he said.

He said Resolution 598 was adopted unanimously by the five permanent U.N. Security Council members and "this resolution is remarkable since the two superpowers had worked together and, therefore, it is essential the resolution is applied as it is."

Mr. Cheysson said Iran must accept the resolution. "If Tehran rejects that, then those who made it must adopt a new resolution."

Mr. Cheysson was received by His Majesty the King on Tuesday. The King discussed with him the latest developments in the region and the positive results of the Amman summit.

The King also discussed with Mr. Cheysson cooperation between Jordan and the EC and means of enhancing them.

The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

Later in the day, Mr. Cheysson left Amman.

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## Of Places and People

## In Jerusalem

By Nicola A. Ziadeh

## About the writer

Nicola A. Ziadeh, the son of the late Ziad and Layla Shur (Rihani), both of Nazareth, born at Damascus on Dec. 2, 1912, where his father worked for Hijaz Railway. He returned to his mother, sister and two brothers to Nazareth early in 1920, following the death of his father. He subsequently lived at Nazareth, Tulkarem and Jenin till 1941 when he joined the Men's Training (later the Men's) College in Jerusalem. In 1944 he received his diploma, and went into the teaching profession, working in government schools at Acre (succeeded by a year at Tarshiha) in 1935. In 1935 he earned a scholarship from the Department of Education, Palestine, to read at University College, at University of London, graduating in 1939 (B.A. Hons.). On coming to Palestine he joined the faculties of the Rashidiyya and the Arab Colleges, Jerusalem, where he taught history and geography for some time (1947). Armed with a leave with from the Department of Education and a British Council bursary, he went in that year to work for his doctorate at the School of Oriental and African Studies (London). He received the degree in 1950, in Arabic history. In 1949 he joined the Department of History at the American University of Beirut, where he served the cause of the Arab until 1973, when he became Professor Emeritus. During this period he spent two years as visiting professor at Harvard University (1956-7 and 1962-3); he



Nicola A. Ziadeh

was also a visiting professor at Kuwait University and at Aligarh Muslim University (India). Since 1973 he has spent two years at the University of Jordan, three years at the Lebanese University and has been supervising doctoral theses in Arab history for St. Joseph University (Beirut). Nicola Ziadeh has travelled widely in the Arab and Muslim World from Nigeria to Central Asia and from North Africa to the Arab Gulf. He has written numerous books on Arab and Islamic history and civilization, and has prepared about 1400 radio scripts, both in Arabic and English, for various services. In today's Jordan Times, on his 75th birthday, Dr. Ziadeh begins a series of articles on places where he spent his childhood and youth years, remembering people's habits and way of life then, and painting with words towns and homes in turn of the century's Greater Syria — Syria, Palestine, Lebanon and Jordan.

THE autumn of 1921 I found myself in Jerusalem. To begin with all the Biblical stories which I had read came to life again. — sacrifice — or supposed sacrifice — of Isaac by his father Abraham, at Moriah, the build of the temple, Jesus driving the brokers from the temple, his arrest, trial and crucifixion. All these things, I hoped, would be revived.

More important is the fact that I was in a city, I had lived in Damascus, which was certainly a city, but I was too young, just a child, to appreciate the big place. Now I was older; but more importantly, I was now far away from my family. In other words I had to be on my own.



Suq Al Attarin (the Spice Market) in Jerusalem

Jewish-Zionist, as the first High Commissioner for Palestine Sakani resigned in protest. He was followed by Khalil Totah, a Palestinian who had just returned from the USA where he had received his master's degree in education from Columbia University.

Our school was housed in two rented buildings (a third was added in the following year), meant as ordinary houses. The buildings were located close to Bab Al Sahira, Herod's Gate, so in fact we lived under the shadow of the all encircling Jerusalem wall which had been built by the Ottomans in 1543.

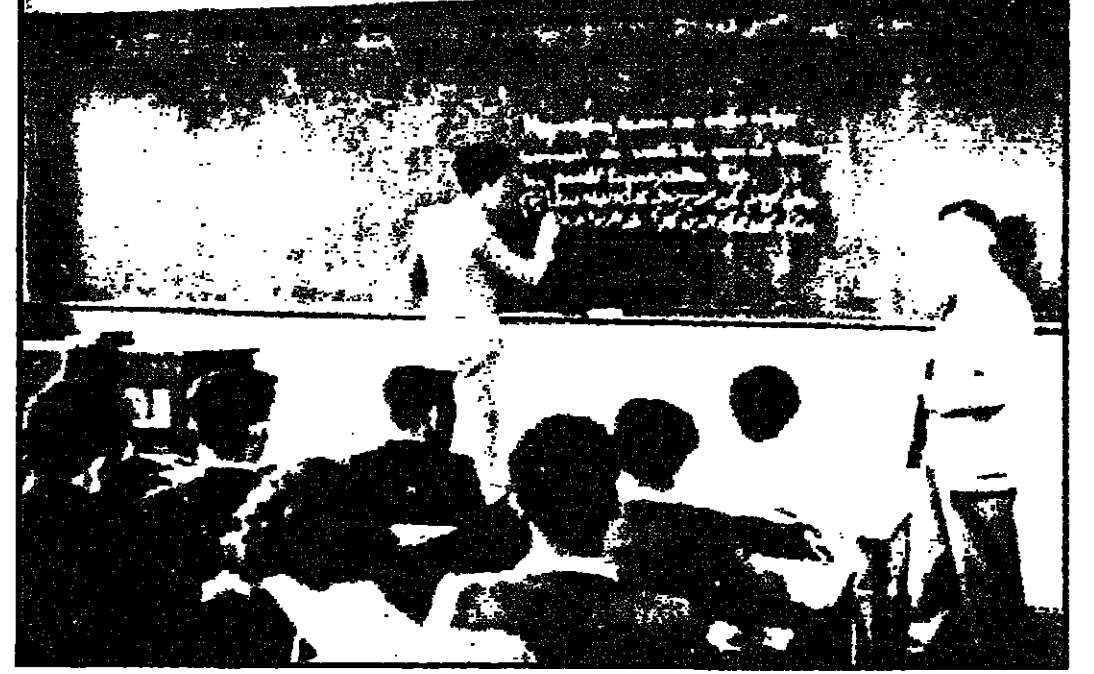
There were about ninety students all told. We were all boarding students, except a handful of Jerusalemites who chose to live at home. Education was free then — and those Jerusalemites were paid two Egyptian pounds monthly in lieu of their board and lodging.

The first lot of students had been granted their diplomas after less than two years of study. There was a dire need of

teachers, after the war years. The second batch spent two academic years. By the time we were admitted it had been decided that three years should be the tour of education. I received my diploma in 1924, but the class which came after us spent four years, which became the usual number of years for the cycle of secondary education.

The change for me was great. Not that I had been a spoilt child who would find making his own bed or serving at meals disturbing. But it was a change all right. We had regular times for meals, for retiring to bed, for going to town on the weekly holidays, which were Fridays and Sundays. But somehow this discipline was something I soon got used to and, more so, I enjoyed, contrary to many of my school mates who felt, or at least said, this was "tyranny."

The change was great in the sense that, as I said earlier, I lived now in a big city. On our free days we walked from our "school", skirted a cemetery, reached Bab Al Amud, Damas-



George Hourani, the renowned Arab historian coaching Arab College students in Latin

cus Gate, and delved into the very old parts of Jerusalem. One way led to the Aqsa Mosque, but the other, a narrower, but a much busier, street, called Suq Khan Al Zait, the market of the caravan-sarai of the olive oil, led eventually towards the Holy Sepulchre. This street, which had all sorts of shops, smelt of olive oil, sesame oil, soap, fresh bread, grilled meat, sweetmeats, leathergoods and rose water. But it was hardly possible to ascertain for yourself, which particular smell you were inhaling at a particular part of it.

On Fridays, in particular, this street was crowded. Many villagers came to Jerusalem for the Friday prayers at the Aqsa Mosque. After the prayers they thronged there to purchase whatever was needed, and which could not be secured at the village. Besides, many fathers made a point to purchase a little gift for a child — a balloon, a whistle or the like.

One shop was located at the very beginning of Suq Khan Al Zait, on the left hand. Its owner had a fairly large table, at the top of which stood tens of boxes, where letters were placed. I had been interested in mail delivery at Jenin, because of the one-time prospect I had of becoming a postman. But I knew, from that and later experiences that this man did not have a post office. After passing the shop several times, and after failing to solve the puzzle myself, I approached the man, and after buying something from his shop, I collected all my courage and asked him about those tens of letters. He very kindly told me that many villagers had relatives in the USA and South America, people who had migrated. Those villagers had no post offices. Such villagers used his shop as post restante, and he had one box or more for each village, depending on the amount of correspondence belonging to that village. He added that those same people, not knowing how to mail a letter, would bring some to him, and he would do the job for them. By the way, he explained to me that he charged them for the services. And when a letter came with a cheque in it, the charges were higher. I remember that many years later when I passed this street, this "postal service" was no more in existence. Postal services were better organised, and people became better acquainted with means and ways of making use of such services.

Towards the southern end of the Suq there was a famous bakery for sweetmeats, called after the family which had run it for generations. Zalaimo. Many a time my friends and myself would stop there to enjoy their mutabbag. Then we would proceed towards the Holy Sepulchre, through whose two gates we reached Harat Al Nasara, the Christian Quarter, or more correctly its shopping centre. Here the smell was different. Shops, owned mainly by members of the Greek community, catered for salted cod, pickled fish and the fresh smell of bread. Another lot of shops sold "souvenirs" from the Holy Land, olive-seed rosaries, mother-of-pearl rosaries, crosses and candlesticks. Candles, to be used on festival occasions at the church were available.

Before our exit from the old town through Bab Al Khalil (Hebron), or Jaffa Gate, we came to a swieqa, a small market, called Sweiqat 'Allun, where various kinds of cheeses, labaneh, laban, eggs, butter and chocolates were sold. Also, at the lower end of this Sweiqat one could buy fresh vegetables. One thing that struck me there was that oranges,



A Jerusalemite postman

water-melons, squashes and egg-plants were sold by weight. At Nazareth and Jenin we have

bought all these things by counts! But more of Jerusalem and the school later.

## Famed Egyptian temples endangered by tourists, birds and sand

By Mimi Mann

The Associated Press

USIMBEL, Egypt — Almost 2,000 years after two of ancient Egypt's greatest legacies were threatened by the rising waters of the Nile, the monumental temples of Abu Simbel are in danger again.

Last year, Egyptian experts formed an emergency repair team to Simbel's great temple, with four colossal statues of pharaohs Ramses II, and the smaller temple dedicated to Nefertari, his favorite queen.

Ramses had his artisans carve great and small temples out of the sandstone cliff beside the Nile over 3,200 years ago. Ramses's engineers were said to have chosen the location because a temple built into the cliff at Abu Simbel would make the pharaoh appear even more powerful than the sun god Amun-Ra.

The repairs seem to have cured years of slow deterioration, experts now say nesting birds, wind sand and — most of all — an increasing number of tourists are causing new damage daily threatening the monuments' survival.

In October 32,000 tourists, as many as in October 1986, visited the desolate site 280 metres south of Aswan. Our main problem is human, said Attiya Roudwan, chief antiquities inspector at Abu Simbel. "We have thousands of tourists visiting here every day. Some of them don't know how to behave."

He spoke, a German woman climbed up a side of the great temple to get her camera closer to the 20 metre-high Ramses statue.

"Get down from there," Roudwan shouted at the woman. "I don't want you there. After taking one photograph, the embarrassed one climbed back down the side."

"People don't realise these temples are built of sandstone and crumble easily," Roudwan said.

They also brush without thinking against the beautiful paintings inside the inner temple, some of them with original colours that can easily flake from the walls. Or they just walk up and touch the walls."



A view of Luxor, where a chain of events is now threatening the tombs and monuments.

Between 1964 and 1968, in one of archaeology's most spectacular rescue efforts, UNESCO sponsored an international effort to save the two temples from the encroaching backwater of the then-new Aswan High Dam.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation also moved 21 other ancient structures from what was to become the bottom of Lake Nasser.

In the \$41-million project, engineers sawed the temples into more than 1,000 blocks, each weighing an average 13 tons, then hoisted them for reassembly onto a ridge 65 metres above. The facades with their monumental statues, sliced from a cliff wall, were attached to an artificial mountain, a concrete dome with built-in earthquake detectors covering the richly painted temple interiors.

Roudwan said years of deterioration had worn down the monuments so badly by last year that the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation dispatched 15 restoration experts from Cairo to patch them up.

A critical problem was that the monuments were coming unstuck, the epoxy resin sealer used to cement them seeping out of the

joints. After five months of restoration, repair and cleaning, including extensive work on the face, nose and body of one of the Ramses colossi, the job was done, he said.

Restorer Kamel Attiya Ambaboula supervised the restoration. He said it generally was successful, but that some problems still await a cure.

"In any such project, we must wait to see how the monuments handle their new environment," Ambaboula said in an interview at Cairo. "When they were hewn into the mountain, the two temples had stress overhead, but with the new dome they have another situation. There is shrinkage in the (relocated) rocks as the temples reach stability."

He said the sealer was a problem because epoxy used to bind the blocks was found to be "reacting badly to strong sunlight. We replaced the resin with a cement mortar combined with sand. Now the stones can breathe."

As for the birds, which nest on a row of baboons carved above the Ramses colossi, their "droppings contain chemicals that are eating away and discolouring the fragile sandstone," Ambaboula

said. "But what can we do? To clean continually at such heights is a major effort."

He said esthetics were largely to blame for damage done by blowing sand and humidity.

"After the temples were moved, landscapers thought it would be a good idea to place layers of sand in front in order to create a nice environment," Ambaboula said. "Unfortunately, two years later a huge sandstorm hit the area, tossing sand everywhere. We almost lost a face of Nefertari."

"Then we put down grass, but the gardeners didn't know anything about taking care of monuments. They watered not only the grass but the stone itself and raised the humidity to dangerous levels."

Like Roudwan, Ambaboula said he worries about tourists, especially inside the temples.

"They bring in sand with their shoes, and sand is very abrasive," he said. "Tourists also stir up dust, which falls onto the (wall) paintings."

He said some of last year's restoration efforts should last 50 years. Problems will be evaluated each year, however, because "the temples of Abu Simbel are a top priority for us in Egypt."

## Link to mainland brings mixed fortunes to Bahrain

By Mariam Alkhalifa

Reuters

BAHRAIN — A causeway linking cosmopolitan Bahrain for the first time with the Arabian mainland has been a pathway to fortune for many since it opened exactly a year ago, letting in a flood of cheap goods and freespending tourists.

But for the grizzled Bahraini skippers who used to sail their traditional dhows regularly across the shallow Gulf waters to and from the Saudi mainland, the \$1.2 billion strip of tarmac has proved to be the end of the road.

Convoys of trucks rumbling over the 25 kilometres King Fahd causeway, named after the Saudi Arabian monarch, have displaced the graceful wooden dhows — once a vital link in Gulf trade.

"There has been no work for eight months and there is nothing I can do about it," said dhow captain Johar Mubarek, 75.

Commerce officials say a fleet of around 40 large cargo dhows known as booms and 30 smaller passenger vessels known as banouche have been idly riding anchor at the island's Mina Man-

ama port.

"Business has stopped completely for these dhows because they travelled almost exclusively to Saudi Arabia," said Bahrain fisheries director Jassim Ahmed Al Qaseer. "Some still sail to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) but the bridge offers a much quicker and safer alternative to transporters."

Qaseer said the able-bodied captains had taken up fishing but the majority were too old to switch jobs and the government was studying a proposal to compensate them with one-off payments of at least BD 2000 (\$5,300) each.

But the rise in trade may be long-sighted. The value of imports to the island from Saudi Arabia nearly doubled in the first nine months of 1987, while the value of Bahrain's exports to the mainland rose by around 30 per cent.

Finance Ministry Undersecretary Isa Bursaid said the link was used for around two thirds of Bahrain's imports from Saudi Arabia during the nine months, worth eight million dinars (\$22.2 million) and three quarters of its

exports, worth 10.5 million dinars (\$26.5 million).

At least 4.5 million people have so far used the highway which crosses the water in a series of bridges linked by islands and reclaimed land, including 1.6 million from other states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), a regional group that links Bahrain and Saudi Arabia with four other Gulf Arab countries.

Bahraini travellers head over to visit relatives and friends. But the lure of cheaper goods in Saudi shops is what attracts the thousands that flock over for weekend trips.

"People over there are benefiting more (from the causeway) than us because we buy their goods," businessman Yousef Alwazzan said. "They only come here for sightseeing."

Traders in Bahrain maintained they could not compete with Saudi-imported goods because dealers in the much larger Saudi markets are able to negotiate cheaper prices for their imports by buying in bulk.

Both countries rely heavily on imports for items ranging from

soap, rice and meat to clothes, cars and electronics.

"The bridge has given us new choices not possible before," Hadi Al Alawi, managing director of Arab Advertising said.

"If I need something for my house and can't find it here, I just get into my car and drive to Al Khubar or Dammam. I can take my children if I like and return on the same day," he said of the 35-kilometre trip.

Foreign businessmen, including bankers from the island's offshore network, also say the link has made travel within the Gulf easier.

"The biggest bonus goes to Bahrain's once-flagging hotel industry, which was revived with weekend carloads of visitors from Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates."

"The numbers are levelling off now but they're still coming across," said hotel manager Gerald Lawless. "We still have 90-100 per cent occupancy on weekends and its better now because we don't have to turn anyone away."

## Heart surgeon sees role for animal, artificial organs

By Julie Vorman

Reuters

HOUSTON — Someday there may not be a need for the human heart in heart transplant operations, just plastics and pigs.

Heart transplant pioneer Michael DeBakey says that he sees a day when hearts made from plastic and others taken from pigs may be better choices for implanting in sick patients than a human heart.

"Your sense of humanity is in the brain, not the heart, regardless of what the poets and romantics like to say," said DeBakey, who has treated such world figures as the late Shah of Iran, the Duke of Windsor, presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

"I don't see any problem in saving a human life by using the heart of a hog that's going to be butchered," he added. "Man has been using animals for food and fibre for centuries. This would seem to be another good way to make use of animals."

DeBakey began performing human heart transplants a few months after Dr. Christian Barnard made history with the first successful operation on Decem-

ber 3, 1967.

He said the next two decades of medical research should produce a vaccination to prevent the body from rejecting transplanted organs.

Preventing such rejection is the key to successful cross-species organ transplants and the wider use of artificial hearts.

The anti-rejection drug cyclosporine was developed in the early 1980s, and Dr. Michael Kaye, director of the registry for the International Society for Heart Transplantation, said most transplant surgery had taken place since then.

Kaye said that mainly because of cyclosporine about 80 per cent of patients undergoing a heart transplant have survived for at least five years, a "considerable improvement" over the survival rate before the drug came into common clinical use.

Of the 2,726 patients in the United States who have been treated with cyclosporine, 2,172 are still alive.

"Control of rejection has always been the problem in heart transplants because we do the operation pretty much the same way we did 20 years ago," De-

Bakey said.

The scarcity of human donor organs and their tendency to develop arteriosclerosis at a faster rate once transplanted also make animal and artificial heart implants attractive for the future, DeBakey said.

DeBakey, an energetic 79-year-old who continues to perform more than 100 heart transplants a year at the sprawling Texas Medical Centre in Houston, did the world's first successful heart bypass operation in 1964.

He and his team have since performed more than 40,000 successful bypass procedures. Earlier, he made medical history in 1953 with the development of dacron grafts for damaged arteries and veins, constructing the first ones on his wife's sewing machine.

In 1966, some 16 years before the development of the Jarvik 7 mechanical heart, DeBakey introduced the era of artificial hearts by implanting a left ventricle bypass pump in a 37-year-old woman who was struggling to recover from open heart surgery.

The woman successfully used the machine for 10 days until her heart began to mend, then lived

another six years until a fatal automobile accident.

In the future, a similar kind of partial artificial heart may have a place in treating heart patients, he said.

"We wouldn't take the heart out, we would add an auxiliary heart mechanism to pump more blood through the heart of some patients," DeBakey said.

The implant of full artificial hearts will also eventually become more successful, once researchers are able to develop better plastic materials and miniaturise the unit so its energy source and pump can be completely implanted within a patient's chest, he said.

"We're continuing work on the artificial heart because we think it's a feasible idea," DeBakey said. "Once the artificial heart is perfected, it will outlast the recipient."

DeBakey said researchers at Baylor College of Medicine, where he is chancellor, are investigating ways to preserve human hearts for longer than the five hours the organ can now survive by being bathed in a chilled chemical solution.



# Austrian skiers make a flying start on the Alps

**COURMAYEUR, Italy (AP) —** A series of Swiss upsets, a revival of the Austrian women's team and first-ever wins by promising young skiers have marked the opening races of the 1987-88 World Cup of Alpine skiing.

The powerful Swiss squad, which had dominated last season's World Cup and the World Championships in Crans Montana, was shut out after three women's and two men's events of the yearly competition, all held in the Italian Alps.

Swiss officials said a slow start of the team was expected after the triumphant but demanding last season, in which Pirmin Zurbriggen and Maria Walliser swept the World Cup overall titles along

with five speciality titles.

"We are not worried because the defeats came in two slaloms and one super-g," said Jean Pierre Fournier, coach of the Swiss women's team.

But he conceded that his team might suffer psychologically if it also were to fail to win the downhill races scheduled in Val d'Isere, France, on Dec. 4-5.

The second slalom of the women's competition in this Italian resort Monday produced an

unprecedented 1-2-3 sweep by the Austrian team.

Anita Wachter led teammates Ida Ladstaetter and Ulrike Maier, while favourite Corinne Schmidhauser, who has gained the reputation as Switzerland's top slalom specialist, dropped out in the second heat.

It was the second consecutive win by the rejuvenated Austrian team, which changed coaches and an approach to training to make up for the disappointments of the previous season.

## 76ers derail Jazz attack

**SALT LAKE CITY (AP) —** Charles Barkley did everything but drop-kick the ball through the basket as the Philadelphia 76ers derailed Utah's potent running attack and handed the Jazz its first home loss this season.

The result: Barkley scored a career-high 43 points and the 76ers beat Utah 106-100 to hand the Jazz its first loss in eight games at the Salt Palace.

Milwaukee beat Indiana 104-94 in the only other NBA game Monday night.

"Everything Barkley threw up went in," said Utah's Karl Malone, who finished with 17 points, 8 below his season average. "The team hit all the important baskets. He could have dropped the ball in."

Philadelphia, playing without injured starters Roy Hinson and Tim McCormick, broke to an early lead on a 15-1 spurt keyed by Barkley, then fought back a late Utah challenge.

Jack Sikma had 21 points and 13 rebounds for Milwaukee and Craig Hodges spiked an Indiana rally with 12 fourth-quarter points.

The Bucks led 76-60 after three quarters, but the Pacers got as close as 89-83 with 5:34 left. Milwaukee regained control with a 9-0 rally that Hodges, who scored 16 points, finished with a 3-point goal and a layup.

Randy Breuer scored 20 points for the Bucks, and Vern Fleming led the pacers with 20.

## Lendl bids to become the 'grand master'

**NEW YORK (R) —** Ivan Lendl will be worthy of the title "grand master" if he wins the final tennis tournament of the year starting in Madison Square Garden on Wednesday.

The world number one, 1987 champion of France and the United States and winner of \$993,656, will be chasing another record when the top eight men on the Grand Prix points standings contest the masters championship.

The six-day event begins with the round-robin phase and with the Czechoslovak bidding for an unprecedented fifth Masters title — one more than Ilie Nastase, who triumphed in 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1975.

Lendl, who has appeared in the last seven finals, is not due on court until Thursday when he meets American Brad Gilbert but the \$500,000 tournament could not have a more intriguing opening duel than Stefan Edberg against Wimbledon title holder Pat Cash.

Edberg was the world number two for 1987 and winner of the Australian Open where he beat Cash, the first Australian to qualify for the Masters since John Newcombe in 1974, in five sets in the final.

Not only is Cash the first Australian to compete in 13 years, he could be the first ever Australian winner, a surprising omission on the country's roll of honour in view of the fact Rod Laver, Ken Rosewall and Newcombe were still at the top in the early 1970s.

But his Wimbledon victory apart, Cash has not enjoyed the best of years and was a first-round loser in both the French and U.S. Opens.

Lendl is the easier of the two four-man groups along with Gilbert, Jimmy Connors and 1985 and 1986 runner-up Boris Becker. Edberg and Cash are joined by Mats Wilander and Czechoslovak Miloslav Mecir.

With the top two in each section going on to the semifinals, Lendl looks a certainty to be involved in the later stages but it is any two from four in the second group where Mecir, as usual, will be the joker in the pack.



Lendl... on winning track

Becker will also command a lot of attention. After a poor showing at the Australian Open, Becker suffered a stunning second-round defeat by little-known Australian Peter Dooohan at Wimbledon. His ego was further battered when Gilbert beat him in the fourth round at the U.S. Open and he even lost in the young Masters last week in West Germany.

Becker will have the opportunity to avenge his loss to Gilbert when they meet on Friday. Gilbert was the last of the eight to qualify, making the cut just last week when he edged out Andres Gomez of Ecuador and fellow-American Tim Mayotte by reaching the quarter-finals of the Brazilian Open.

Such are the growing riches in tennis that Stan Smith's \$10,000 cheque for beating Laver in the first Masters final in Tokyo in 1970 is exactly \$200,000 less than next week's new champion will pick up.

## West German cities shooting for Olympics

**FRANKFURT, West Germany (AP) —** Despite Berchtesgaden's withdrawal from the race for the 1994 Winter Olympics, other West German cities are planning their own quests for future games.

Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Hamburg and the Ruhr Region all have announced preliminary rival plans to host the Summer Olympics between 1996 and 2004.

Frankfurt, the financial and banking centre of West Germany, last week set up an advisory committee to plan the city's bid for the 2004 Olympics.

The committee includes prominent culture, sports and publishing officials, led by well-known architect Albert Speer. Frankfurt wants to make the Olympics "urban games," closely linked to the city's expanding cultural life. No budget has been set yet.

Although Frankfurt is officially shooting for the 2004 games, officials say it will be ready for 1996 if Athens drops out. The Greek capital is believed to be the prime candidate to mark the 100th anniversary of modern Olympics, which started in Athens.

While Frankfurt is sure to face rival campaigns from other countries, it will first have to outbid Stuttgart, Hamburg and the densely populated Ruhr in their own efforts to win the backing of the West German National Olympic Committee (NOC).

All of these future bidders have extensive, modern sports facilities.

Berchtesgaden's costly campaign for the 1992 Winter Olympics ended when the Bavarian village received only six votes in balloting by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in October 1986.

"One million marks for each vote," commented the Sport Kurier newspaper on Berchtesgaden's 6-million mark (\$3.5-million) advertising campaign. The games were awarded to Albertville, France.

Town officials decided to try for the 1994 Winter Games, but lack of money and support finally forced them to give up the renewed bid on Nov. 24.

"The initial excitement and enthusiasm had vanished," Berchtesgaden mayor Anton Plenk said.

In addition to lack of money from sponsors and federal government, local officials also blamed the "half-hearted support" from the West German NOC for their final decision to give up the bid.

NOC president Willie Daum bluntly told Berchtesgaden officials he did not think the village had a chance for the 1994 Winter Games against such candidates as Lausanne, the Swiss seat of the IOC.

Several of the local communities that were supposed to stage some of the Olympic events also withdrew from the bid.

Experts thought that Berchtesgaden's renewed bid would cost another 1.5-2 million marks (\$800,000-1.1 million).

"We must admit that only government of Bavaria state was ready to support our bid," Berchtesgaden deputy mayor Hei Babel said.

West Germany is one of the richest countries in the world. It has an excellent infrastructure, modern communications, a good organisational sense, a pluses for Olympic bidders.

## Briton wins Everest Marathon

**KATMANDU, Nepal (AP) —** In what was called the world's highest long-distance race, a 32-year-old British computer engineer ran 72 kilometres along the slopes of Mount Everest in slightly less than five hours and won by 1 1/2 minutes, race organisers said Tuesday.

Stewart Duffield scored his victory in a 56-runner field in the Everest Marathon on Friday, but communications from the area of the world's tallest mountain took time.

Duffield, who now lives in the United States, needed 4 hours, 52 minutes, 10 seconds for the run from Gorakhshep, at 5,334 metres on the southern slope of Mount Everest, to Namche Bazar, headquarters of Sherpa and in north-east Nepal, at 3,354 metres.

Nepal's Phabendra Magar, 28, a rifleman of the British Gurkha regiment based in Hong Kong, was second in 4:53:40.

## Greece-Dutch European tie switched to Rhodes

**AMSTERDAM (R) —** Dutch and Greek soccer authorities have agreed to switch their European Championship qualifying match on Dec. 16 to the Greek island of Rhodes and keep Dutch fans out following recent crowd trouble.

The Dutch Football Association (KNVB), announcing the compromise at its offices in Zeist on Monday, said it was pleased with the proposed venue at Rhodes because it felt confident about security there.

It said the European Football Union (UEFA) had asked the Greek soccer union to provide written security assurances from local authorities on the island, located close to the south-west Turkish coast.

"The KNVB will not distribute tickets for Dutch supporters, to limit the risks at the match as much as possible," said KNVB chairman Andre van Der Louw.

The switch follows Greece's recent threat to move the match from Athens to the small port town of Alexandropolis as play behind closed doors.

The threat was in protest of UEFA's decision to replay last month's troubled European Championship game in Rotterdam between The Netherlands and Cyprus instead of adhering to an earlier decision to award Cyprus a 3-0 victory.

The original match, which the Dutch won 8-0, was interrupted for an hour after a spectator threw a firework at the Cyprus goalkeeper.

UEFA's initial decision revived Greece's qualifying hopes but it replay, on Dec. 9, threatened to make the Greece-Netherlands game academic. The Dutch secured a place in next year's final in West Germany by beating Cyprus.

## Eklund to appeal to FISA over rally disqualification

**LONDON (R) —** Swede Per Eklund and his English navigator Dave Whittock, disqualified from second place in the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) British rally last week, are appealing against the decision directly to the International Motorsport Federation (FISA), a team spokesman said on Tuesday.

Eklund and Whittock had finished three minutes and 12 seconds behind world champion Juha Kankkunen of Finland last Wednesday. But they were disqualified after scrutineers declared the size of the inlet valve on their Audi Quattro illegal.

Chris Parsons, a spokesman for the Sweden's team, said Eklund and Whittock had decided to lodge their appeal with FISA rather than the rally organiser the RAC.

"Although they could have appealed to the RAC first, they felt they had a better chance of going straight to FISA because they hold the ultimate authority," Parsons said.

## World title chess deadlock continues with 18th game drawn

**SEVILLE, Spain (R) —** The 18th game of the World Chess Championship between titleholder Garry Kasparov and challenger Anatoly Karpov was agreed drawn after 40 moves on Monday.

Kasparov proposed the draw after trying to squeeze out a win in a superior ending with rook and three pawns each.

The game leaves the match deadlocked at 9-9 with three wins and twelve draws each.

Kasparov, 34, opened by advancing his queen's bishop pawn forward two squares, offering to dispute the English opening which had brought him defeat two games before.

Karpov, 36, preferred to steer play into the lines of the tatarakover variation of the queen's gambit

declined, an opening which had been very popular in their earlier title contests.

Kasparov emerged from the opening battle with a lead on the clock and a slightly superior position, his pawns being less subject to attack.

Karpov defended with his usual calm precision and despite having only two minutes for his last five moves, he forced equality.

Experts thought that Kasparov was probably pleased to have achieved both lasting pressure and a position free from risk.

"A good fighting game," Icelandic grandmaster Helgi Olafsson said. Olafsson said that Kasparov's opening advantage was "not very impressive" but that he managed to cause Karpov constant trouble.

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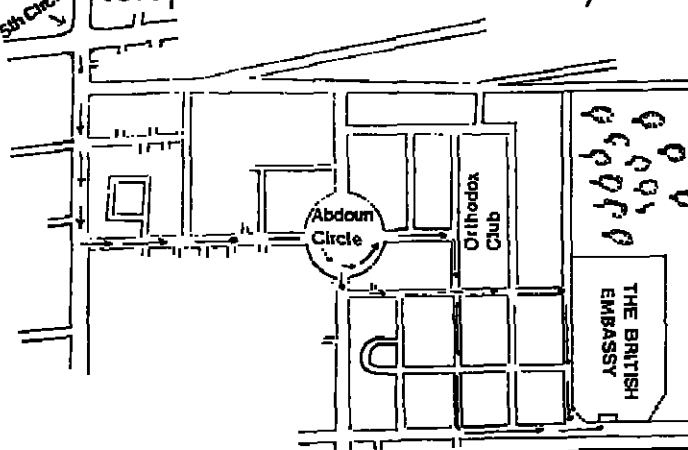
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The British Embassy will be operating from new premises in Abdoun with effect from 6 December 1987 (P.O. Box No. 87, telephone number 823100).



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# Kuwait to computerise stock trading next year

KUWAIT (R) — The Kuwait Stock Exchange plans to computerise share trading in the first move of its kind in the Middle East, General Manager Hisham Al Oteibi said on Monday.

Kuwait's "big bang" is aimed at boosting trading volume to levels that prevailed before a devastating local market crash in 1982.

Sheikh Oteibi, in an interview, described the market as strong and only marginally affected by last month's slump on major world exchanges. "We have a good market, but it needs some encouragement," he said.

The exchange now operates a traditional floor in a \$60 million marble tower near the seafloor.

Brokers phone in bids and offers to monitors on the floor. They mark the prices on a board and enter them into a computer for display around the exchange.

Under the new scheme, due to be implemented in about a year at a cost of \$5 to \$6 million, the trading itself will be computerised as it was in London during the so-called "big bang" reforms of last year.

"When bids and offers meet, the computer will automatically process the deal and inform the clearing house," Sheikh Oteibi said.

Many dealers believe such computer programme accentuated the plunge in world stock markets last month. But Kuwait

has not been deterred.

"Computerisation has its advantages and disadvantages. We are learning from the West to avoid the disadvantages," Sheikh Oteibi said.

At its peak in 1982, Kuwait ranked among the world's top 10 stock exchanges with weekly volumes of around \$1.5 billion.

But a massive speculative boom on the unofficial Souk Al Manakh market, set up to circumvent official regulations, collapsed, leaving debts of \$95 billion.

With government support and tight new regulations, investor confidence has gradually returned.

But share prices and trading

volume are still only a fraction of their levels before the crash. Volume in the week ended Nov. 25 amounted to \$31 million.

In another step to make trading easier, the exchange will launch in three to four months a new system to process settlements in less than a day from the current three days.

Sheikh Oteibi said plunging share prices abroad had caused few ripples in Kuwait. "We are listing only Kuwait and Gulf shares. Some of them might have interests in international markets but the effect on them has yet to be seen," he said.

The leading Al Shall index for Kuwaiti companies has slipped

eight per cent and that for Gulf firms seven per cent since mid-October, but Sheikh Oteibi said the end of the year was traditionally sluggish.

Most big international markets have fallen by more than 20 per cent.

Sheikh Oteibi predicted the market would get a boost next year when the government is expected to offer shares of some state-owned firms to the public.

He said Kuwaiti "closed companies" suspended from trading in 1985 were gradually being readmitted after studies of their financial status were completed. These were listed companies with no initial public share offering.

# Central banks intervene to brake dollar's slide

LONDON (R) — The dollar bounced back from record lows on Tuesday as central banks bought the U.S. currency in a new round of concerted open market intervention to brake its latest decline.

But stock markets were relatively unimpressed by its rapid 2.5 pfennig rebound to an early high of 1.6570 West German marks.

Dealers said that investors felt it remained vulnerable and continued to worry that its weakness would pinch the export earnings of companies in Asia and Europe, while also causing inflation in the United States.

London shares opened slightly higher and then eased while the Tokyo stock market, the world's biggest, closed only 0.64 per cent higher. Paris and Zurich shares slipped.

"Everyone has been sitting around waiting for a buying signal but they don't know what that signal might be," one Paris stockbroker said.

For the currency markets, the signal was what the Swiss National Bank described on Tuesday morning as a coordinated campaign by central bankers to buy dollars.

The Swiss Bank, West Germany's Bundesbank, the Bank of England and the Bank of Japan all bought dollars on Tuesday. The Dutch central bank called dealers to ask them at what price they would sell dollars — dealers

said that was a clear signal it did not want the U.S. currency to slide.

Besides boosting the dollar against the Deutschmark, the buying sent the dollar up 1.5 yen to a high of 133.45, and three Dutch guilders.

It rose to 1.3565 Swiss francs and gained more than a cent to trade around \$1.81 to the pound sterling.

The dollar hit record lows of 1.6315 marks, 1.3380 Swiss francs and 1.8333 Dutch guilders on Monday. It also hit a post World War II low of 131.90 yen.

Gold eased, with its price fixed in London at \$486.90 an ounce, down \$3.60.

"Intervention has been a bit supportive," a London currency dealer said. "I think we'll see the dollar hold at these firmer levels, but it looks very vulnerable to any bit of bad news."

That caution seemed to set the tone on stock markets.

London's Financial Times 100-share index opened just 9.1 points higher, at 1,589, and held at just about that level through the morning.

Tokyo's 225-share Nikkei index rose 146.11 points, or 0.64

per cent, to close at 22,832.89. Hong Kong shares fell, with the Hang Seng index down 29.84 points, or 1.4 per cent, to 2,108.55.

Frankfurt's 30-share Boersen-Zeitung index rose 1.4 per cent, or 5.78 points at 278.49. Amsterdam's CBS All Share index also gained 1.4 per cent.

But Swiss shares eased while the Paris bourse indicator slipped 0.74 per cent. Milan's MIB index fell 1.4 per cent.

In all these markets, investors remain preoccupied with the dollar's value, fearing that a weak dollar will slash companies' profits by cutting into their export sales.

Many worry that Congress may balk at approving the \$76 billion of budget cuts agreed by the White House and congressional leaders last month.

And some are concerned with how other leading industrial countries will respond. They hope for a quick meeting of the Group of Seven industrial nations — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Britain and Canada — to work out a common response to the crash.

For many, the key is faster growth in West Germany and Japan.

That would keep the spending cuts and tax rises in the U.S. budget pact from slowing a sluggish global economy enough to set off a slump.

# Banks reschedule \$75 million of Galadari debts

BAHRAIN (R) — The Dubai-based group A.R.E. Galadari Brothers has signed an agreement to reschedule about 280 million dirhams (\$75 million) owed to nine creditor banks, Gulf-based banks said on Monday.

The company, owned by brothers Abdul Rahim and Abdul Latif Galadari, ran into trouble as the oil boom subsided in the early 1980s and in March, 1985, it defaulted on loans of one billion dirhams (\$270 million).

The agreement, concluded on Friday, is the latest in a series of accords to restructure its debts. Bankers said the company

agreed to pay 280 million dirhams outstanding on a syndicated loan, lead-managed by Citibank, in two parts.

The first part of about 237 million dirhams (\$65 million) was made up of the principal on the loan and would be repaid over 12 years at a preferential rate of interest, which the bankers did not reveal.

The second part of about 44 million dirhams (\$12 million) included accumulated interest and would be repaid during years 13 to 16. The agreement provided for earlier repayment if the company's cash flow proved large

enough.

The syndicated loan, signed in 1984, had been due to mature in 1989. It became the subject of a major legal case in Dubai when the nine banks took Galadari to court to recover the debt.

In March, 1987, the court ruled that the mortgage registered as security on the loan gave Galadari until 1989 to pay. The banks appealed against the ruling.

The bankers said the new agreement still required a consent judgment from the Dubai court to give it legal sanction.

They said that, if the court approved, the mortgage could be called in immediately in the event of a new default, enabling the banks to collect their money through the court.

Galadari has now restructured more than 600 million dirhams (160 million) of debt. The company said the only major portion left to be settled was 401 million dirhams (\$110 million) claimed by Dubai Bank.

Dubai Bank, taken over by the United Bank of the Middle East (UBME) in 1985, filed 18 separate suits against Galadari in Dubai.

The court judged in favour of the bank for a sum of 244 million dirhams (\$65 million), the company said. Both sides appealed against the judgment and the case is now pending in the supreme court.

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Galadari said it earlier had signed repayment agreements with 11 banks for unsecured loans. The banks had made claims for 334 million dirhams (\$90 million).

# Tempo of debt debate rises

ACAPULCO, Mexico (Agencies) — Eight major Latin American nations have sent a clear warning to creditors that they are taking steps towards a lasting solution to the five-year debt crisis.

Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, in a document issued on Monday after a three-day summit, outlined a framework for debt talks and warned that failure to make progress would provoke unilateral action.

"Latin America has already transferred \$150 billion to the countries of the North in the last five years, equivalent to two Marshall plans," said Argentine President Raul Alfonsin.

Latin finance ministers have been authorised to contact creditors on eight negotiating points aimed at reducing the debt service burden.

They include mechanisms that will allow debtors to benefit from the discounts of around 50 per cent now prevailing on the debt, a concept described as "capturing the discount."

Uruguay Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias said that if banks are already valuing the debt at a discount, "it is not absurd for debtors to do so also."

New proposals include breaking the link between new commercial bank loans and agreements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

This follows Brazil's current negotiations to reschedule its \$68 billion commercial bank debt, without prior agreement with the IMF. Venezuela is the only country to have rescheduled without the IMF, and only because it was not seeking new loans.

Another concept expressed formally by Latin America for the first time at a political level was to negotiate for a direct link between debt payments and access to creditor nations for debtor country exports.

President Alan Garcia of Peru pointed out that his country achieved eight per cent growth in 1986, which could be quantified as \$1.5 billion. But it owed \$1.4 billion in interest and in addition lost \$400 million from lower oil and coffee prices.

"So the net result was the growth was lost, and the impact would have been even greater if we had not fixed a limit on debt service," he said.

Since 1985, Peru has set a limit on debt service of 10 per cent of export income.

Solidarity was also expressed indirectly with Brazil, the subject of trade reprisals from Washington because of alleged unfair protection of its computer industry.

The document commits the governments to "act jointly to fight against unilateral decisions based on domestic laws or on policies of force."

The document dealt carefully with the question of interest rates, financial sources said, in

that this was expressed only in the form of a guideline.

Debtors are to set interest rate limits, but in agreement between debtors and creditors, and no ceiling was specified.

Nevertheless, President Alfonsin said: "We have agreed it is necessary to fix a limit around four per cent — it could be one point more or one point less depending on the circumstances of each country."

President Garcia, describing interest rates as a central theme of the talks, said: "We have recognised a moral principle, that no one should pay more than his capacity to do so."

Colombia, owing \$13 billion, and the only major Latin American debtor not to have formally rescheduled, was a notable exception to the new determination on debt.

Colombia issued its own communiqué after the meeting saying it continues to respect the case-by-case approach although it endorses the coordination of regional policy on debt.

In Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) chairman Monday appealed to industrialised nations to reconsider cancelling the debt on their \$200 billion in loans to Africa.

"Either we find effective and lasting solutions to the debt crisis now or we will continue to wallow in abject mass poverty for a long time to come," said Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

# Ozal plans to raise prices, rules out debt rescheduling

ANKARA (R) — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said after winning reelection on Monday that Turkey would not reschedule its foreign debt or devalue the lira.

Aides of the prime minister and press reports have said the government plans austerity measures to cope with a big budget deficit, rising debts and an inflation rate now running above 40 per cent a year.

"If the papers say there will be price hikes, why should I be unhappy?" Mr. Ozal asked reporters after his conservative Motherland Party returned to power after Sunday's election with an absolute parliamentary majority.

He ruled out any rescheduling of Turkey's \$33.1 billion foreign debt or a devaluation of the Turkish lira. "We have a daily devaluation and everybody knows this. There will be no devaluation and no rescheduling," he said.

Central Bank Governor Rustu Saracoglu repudiated comments by a senior Motherland official about possible minor changes in the timing of Turkey's debt repayments.

"What is reported is not true. The government has no intentions whatsoever of rescheduling Turkish debt," Mr. Saracoglu

told Reuters.

"We have been able to service our debt and we shall continue to do so in the foreseeable future. The international community can expect a rationalisation of our international borrowing strategy and further economic reforms," he added.

Motherland Party Vice Chairman Bulent Akarcali said he was not responsible for economic policy and comments he made to Reuters on Sunday night about the debt had been unofficial.

He had said on Sunday: "Rescheduling is possible, minor foreign currency bottlenecks are possible... there may be small problems in timing of payment, but not necessarily."

He added: "This can happen even in a very rich country... if foreign credits are invested in productive areas, Turkey can manage much higher debts."

Turkey, with foreign debt repayments for this year estimated at \$5.1 billion, repaid \$3.49 billion between January and August.

The free currency market reacted positively to Mr. Ozal's denial of a devaluation. The dollar rate fell to 1,100 lira on Monday after reaching a high of 1,164 on Friday, a 20 per cent premium over the central bank rate.

# Air Canada lays off staff

TORONTO (AP) — Air Canada began laying off pilots and flight attendants Tuesday as all operations ground to a halt because of a six-day-old strike by 8,500 mechanics, baggage handlers and other ground staff. The strike over inflation-protected pensions

closed down Canada's major air carrier, which normally serves 30,000 passengers a day on 450 domestic and international flights. Contract talks between management and the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers broke down Nov. 15 and no new talks were planned. Federal Labour Minister Pierre Cadieux said he would appoint a mediator if the two sides agreed to resume negotiations, but union leader, Mr. Ron Fontaine, said there was no point until Air Canada agreed to some form of indexed pensions. The union, which staged a two-week strike in 1978, is demanding protected pensions. The Canadian Autoworkers' Union achieved a breakthrough this fall by winning Canada's first indexed retirement benefits for its members at General Motors, Ford and Chrysler plants in Ontario and Quebec.

The ground staffers also want a 7.2 per cent wage increase in a one-year contract.

## THE Daily Crossword by Peter Snow

ACROSS

- 1 Mrs. Charles
- 5 Pornicary dwellers
- 9 — Claus
- 14 U. Islands
- 15 Pry
- 16 Tested
- 17 Huff and puff
- 18 Dutch cheese
- 19 — cockhorse to Ban-
- 20 Opposites to political priests
- 22 Legal thing
- 24 That man's
- 25 Handsome lad
- 28 O'Casey
- 31 Pursa
- 34 Old-time weapons
- 35 Deserve
- 36 Eucalyptus border
- 37 Certain syllable
- 40 Luminary
- 41 Pilot base
- 42 Borge and Kierkegaard
- 43 Legislator: abbr.
- 44 Vein
- 45 Br. hub
- 46 Offer
- 47 Tibetan gazelle
- 48 Opponents of the US constitution
- 57 Ciamor
- 58 A Gardner and namesakes
- 59 Turnit
- 60 Purport
- 61 Need
- 62 Pot sweetener
- 63 Aida and Ladd
- 64 Concomres
- 65 Midday

DOWN

- 1 Calif. city
- 2 Algeian port
- 3 Carry on
- 4 Against
- 5 Anoints old
- 6 style
- 7 Tyrant
- 8 Partially
- 9 Linage
- 10 Seed covers
- 11 Spider nests
- 12 Eng. river
- 13 Eden dweller
- 21 Britle
- 22 Intone
- 23 — Allighieri
- 27 Occuring every 5th day
- 28 — do-well
- 29 Beamaise
- 30 A Gardner
- 31 Wild goose
- 32 Change
- 33 Silly ones
- 35 Okla. city
- 36 Arab land
- 38 Eat away
- 39 Perfect
- 44 Certain prisoners
- 45 Shores
- 46 Oxlike bovine
- 47 Cede
- 48 Square column
- 49 Coward
- 50 Ms Louise
- 51 Black birds
- 52 Peron & Saint
- 53 Where to find Corn
- 54 Chin. prefix
- 55 Dorothy's pet
- 56 Br. gun

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

SCOW ROYA SAUTE  
PAPA OVER TROTOR  
OVER MASTEREVS  
TICATID SIAN  
EAF BARREAFER  
ROSA AARON MRE  
DIAN RAISE JUNE  
NAME RADES DEED  
OVERRAATED OIA  
EWS SAIR OUSHO  
COATRAAFER ADRE  
RAFER TONL BCOM  
UNGER ESTE SKITS

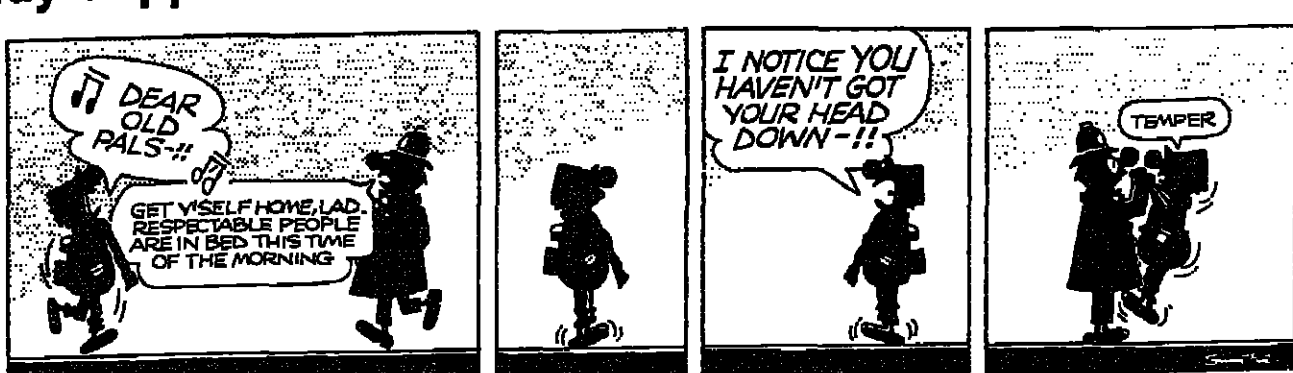
## Peanuts



## Mutt'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PLEEX  
NIGIC  
FUPULC  
GINTHK

Meet my son — your new boss

ANOTHER NAME FOR NEPOTISM.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "O O O O O O O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TARDY RHYME HEAVEN DEMURE  
Answer: A word whose last letter is — "MUTE"

## Horoscope not received



## Dhaka frees more detainees in bid to open peace talks

**DHAKA (R)** — Bangladesh freed more detainees on Tuesday to try to start peace talks with the opposition proposed by President Hossain Mohammad Ershad.

Home (Interior) Minister Abdul Matin said he had ordered the release of K.M. Obaidur Rahman, secretary-general of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), and Zillur Rahman, an Awami League leader.

"As I said yesterday, we are really keen to establish a line of communication with the opposition leaders so that we can start a meaningful dialogue," he said. When four detained leaders were freed on Monday, Mr. Matin said more would be released in phases to create an environment for talks.

A police official told reporters Jamaat E Islami leader Al Mujahid and two more BNP leaders, retired Lieutenant Colonel Akbar Hossain and Oali Ahmed, were expected to be freed on Tuesday evening.

The leaders freed on Monday were former Speaker of Parliament Mirza Golam Hafiz, Awami League leader Abdul Mannan and BNP leaders Saidur Rahman and Jahannara Begum.

They were among nearly 5,000 political leaders and activists arrested in the past two months either for taking part in or inciting a national campaign to force Gen. Ershad to resign.

Gen. Ershad, who seized power in a bloodless military coup in March 1982 and restored civil rule in November last year,

brushed aside demands for his resignation. He declared a state of emergency last Friday, which banned all anti-government protests.

He said the move was essential as Bangladesh, one of the world's poorest nations, faced internal strife, insecurity, and economic problems.

The government says each of the eight days of opposition-led stoppages since Nov. 10 cost Bangladesh \$50 million in lost production and exports.

In a national broadcast on Saturday, Gen. Ershad offered to hold talks with opposition parties, individually or jointly, to end the political impasse. If consensus was reached, he would hold new elections before the scheduled 1991 date.

Reliable sources said government emissaries had met Awami League Chief Sheikh Hasina and Bangladesh Nationalist Party Chairman Begum Khaleda Zia, both under house arrest, to convey Gen. Ershad's promise of a free and fair vote. No details were available.

Mr. Matin told a news briefing on Monday two people had been killed by police since the proclamation of the emergency. He said foreign press reports that six or more had been shot dead were baseless.

Under the emergency police

placed the capital Dhaka and four key cities under intermittent curfew.

Dhaka's third period of curfew was lifted on Tuesday morning but police said it would be reimposed from 1800 p.m. (1200 GMT) to ensure continued peace.

Police arrested about 70 suspected terrorists and curfew violators in Dhaka on Monday. Weapons seized included at least 10 home-made bombs hidden in lunch boxes.

According to reports reaching Agartala an Indian border town, six demonstrators were shot dead by security forces in Bangladesh's port city of Chittagong in the past 24 hours.

The reports, if confirmed, would bring to 19 the death toll since President Ershad imposed a state of emergency.

The reports, obtained from Bangladesh sources within the country, said five demonstrators were killed by troops of the Bangladesh Rifles and police, who fired several times to break up massive anti-Ershad demonstrations in Chittagong.

The biggest demonstration was said to have been halted by security forces near the railway station after more than 6,000 protesters damaged installations and set a control room on fire.

The reports said violence broke out after a police baton-charge. Home-made bombs were hurled and a police outpost was set on fire. Over 200 people including some policemen were hurt in two hours of clashes.

## Haiti military reportedly allowed violence

**PORT-AU-PRINCE (R)** — Evidence is mounting that Haiti's military government, in a bid to hold on to power, deliberately failed to control the gunmen's reign of terror which aborted Sunday's general election.

Political analysts, eyewitnesses, at least one government source and a leading presidential candidate have come to this conclusion after bands of Tonton Macoutes, the disbanded secret police of the ousted Duvalier regime, went on the rampage against voters, leaving 34 dead and 67 injured.

Haiti's Provisional Electoral Council postponed the first free elections in 30 years.

The military leader General Henri Namphy's National Council of Government (CNG) announced that it had dismissed the electoral council, and they were reported in hiding on Monday.

"The army knew that if it did not control the streets the elections would be a fiasco," said one analyst, who asked not to be identified.

One government source said Gen. Namphy "has come to like power and does not wish to give it up."

A Western diplomat told Reuters he believed the army had the resources to control the violence.

"After all, they clamped down on the vigilantes earlier that week," he said.

A Reuters photographer, who on Sunday followed a carload of gunmen shooting at random as they sped from one polling station to another, said nearby soldiers did not intervene to stop them.

Another witness told Reuters she saw soldiers guiding the Macoutes on their path of violence.

The government source, who knows Gen. Namphy personally, said: "It seems clear that the CNG has been seduced by two years in office and is very reluctant to relinquish it."

The source said he believed the general gave in to pressure from colleagues linked to the former Duvalier dictatorship to remain neutral rather than provide public order and security during the elections.

Haiti's most important neighbors, the United States and the Dominican Republic, responded strongly on Monday to the election violence.

## More Philippine rebel soldiers surrender

**MANILA (R)** — Seven fugitive Philippine soldiers in hiding since an attempted coup in August surrendered just before a Monday midnight deadline, a senior military intelligence source said on Tuesday.

The source, who requested anonymity, said the mutineers — a major, a captain, two lieutenants and three sergeants — turned themselves in to avoid being expelled from the army.

Seven other officers, all key figures in the bloody August

mutiny in which 53 people died, gave themselves up over the weekend, the military announced on Monday.

Political analysts said the surrenders reinforced military claims that coup leader Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan had lost the capacity to challenge President Corason Aquino. Col. Honasan remains in hiding but has hinted he may surrender if Mrs. Aquino relaxes her "no terms for traitors" stance.

## Managua receives rebel proposals, prepares for talks

**MANAGUA (R)** — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has said his government had received ceasefire proposals from U.S.-backed contra rebels amid plans for a first round of peace talks in the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Ortega said the rebel document presented by Cardinal Miguel Obando Y Bravo came in response to an 11-point ceasefire plan issued by Nicaragua. "We have to analyse it, we have to look very closely at it," he told a news conference held with Peruvian President Alan Garcia, who made a brief stopover in Managua on his return from a summit of eight Latin nations in Mexico held over the weekend.

Mr. Ortega said he agreed to a proposal by Cardinal Obando Y Bravo that indirect ceasefire negotiations be held in the Dominican Republic. He said he had telephoned Dominican President Joaquín Balaguer who had offered "all facilities."

Nicaragua's military intelligence chief Maj. Ricardo Wheelock, meanwhile, told official radio he had been chosen to lead a government delegation to the Dominican Republic. He stressed he would not meet face-to-face with the contras, receiving all proposals through the cardinal.

Maj. Wheelock did not specify when the talks would begin. Cardinal Obando earlier told reporters he would probably fly to the Caribbean island republic to begin mediating on Thursday.

## Polish government defeated at polls for the first time

**WARSAW (R)** — In an event unprecedented in Soviet Bloc history, the Polish government has failed to win a national ballot on a package of sweeping economic and political reforms.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said on Monday that only 44.28 per cent of 26.2 million eligible voters had answered "yes" to a first referendum question on approving an economic recovery programme entailing austerity and across-the-board price rises.

And only 46.29 per cent supported a second query on whether they wanted to liberalise Poland's political system. According to rules established by the Sejm (parliament), the government needed the support of more than 50 per cent of the eligible voters to win the referendum.

A 67.2 per cent turnout re-

ported by Mr. Urban was the lowest since the Communists took power in Poland after World War II.

It was also the first time in Soviet Bloc history that a government failed to win overwhelming support for an issue put to a public vote. Turnouts and election results usually run well above 90 per cent.

"The referendum won't produce anything, one way or the other," Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, told Reuters.

"Poland is a divided country and only true pluralism can unite it," said Mr. Walesa, who had urged Poles to ignore the plebiscite.

In an apparent face-saving effort, Mr. Urban stressed that two thirds of those who went to the polls had backed the government's reform package.

## Report: Rust may be freed for Christmas

**BONN, West Germany (AP)** — Matthias Rust, the teen-age West German pilot who landed his small plane on Moscow's Red Square, may be freed by Soviet authorities for Christmas, a West German newspaper said Tuesday.

Rust, 19, landed on Red Square on May 28 after flying unimpeded over a large section of Soviet territory from Finland. The flight shocked the security-conscious Soviet authorities and prompted a top-level reshuffle in the Soviet military.

He was convicted on Sept. 4 of violating Soviet air space and international flight regulations and of illegal entry to the Soviet Union, and was sentenced to four years in a labour camp.

The conservative Bonn-published newspaper Die Welt said "rumours" were growing in Moscow that Rust may be freed before the end of the year, possibly for Christmas.

Rust's Soviet lawyer sent an appeal to the Supreme Soviet for a pardon of the young pilot and

the Communist Party's policymaking politburo discussed the plea at a meeting Nov. 26, Die Welt said.

Although the politburo's decision has not been made public, the fact that Rust is still in Moscow's KGB prison Lefortovo... raises hopes and again gives room to speculations," Die Welt said.

The newspaper said, however, that the West German embassy in Moscow had no indications that Rust may be freed soon.

## Queensland premier resigns

**SYDNEY (R)** — Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen resigned as Queensland premier on Tuesday, ending a week of a political turmoil in Australia's most conservative state.

Bjelke-Petersen announced on television that he had handed his resignation to the governor of the northern state after losing a rear-guard action against his own Queensland National Party which dumped him as leader last Thursday.

"I have no bitterness... I am a

free man," the 76-year-old veteran of Australian politics said. "I've never been free for the last 20 years. I'm the only premier who has four telephone numbers in the telephone book."

The ever-approachable but unpredictably volatile Bjelke-Petersen had run Queensland virtually single-handed for the last 19 years, but had become a political liability since his bid to enter federal politics foundered six months ago.

## Author James Baldwin dies

**NICE, France (R)** — U.S. author James Baldwin died in the south of France early on Tuesday at the age of 63, friends of the writer said.

His French publisher told Reuters that Baldwin, who in his works portrayed the condition of fellow blacks in the United States, had been suffering from several months from stomach cancer.

News of the death came via the United States, where friends said they had received a call from his brother David in Baldwin's sprawling Mediterranean house near Nice.

Baldwin had half his stomach removed earlier this year but was continuing work on a new novel in the converted Riviera farmhouse where he spent the last 20 years, his French publisher said.

Born the son of a Baptist preacher, the frail, fiery writer dedicated his life to the struggle for racial equality in the United States.

His first 1953 novel *Go Tell It On the Mountain*, viewed by many critics as his best, recounted the traumatic pilgrimage of a black family moving from America's deep south to the north.

It was the first of many which hammered home the message of U.S. blacks fighting for civil rights.

Brought up in the destitute streets of Harlem he was forced at first to follow his father's footsteps and become a teenage preacher. But at the age of 19, on his father's death, he turned his back on the church and began writing.

## Small group of Cubans prevents end to Atlanta siege

**ATLANTA (R)** — A small group of militant Cuban inmates is preventing a settlement that would end the siege at the U.S. prison in Atlanta where 90 hostages are held and officials say they see no end to the standoff.

U.S. Justice Department spokesman Pat Korten said on Monday a group of more than 100 Cuban prisoners, several convicted of violent crimes, had blocked a number of agreements to end the siege, which began after a U.S.-Cuban accord was announced to deport "undesirables" back to their homeland.

"Had it been up to those negotiating on behalf of the apparent majority (of prisoners) they would probably be out by now," Korten said.

More than 1,000 Cuban inmates are holding 90 hostages in the Atlanta federal penitentiary. They freed four of their captives on Sunday.

Justice Department official Tom Steward, asked if he could see an end to the crisis in sight, said: "No."

Korten said that the prisoners, at the request of the authorities, had videotaped the hostages and the videotape showed 70 of the hostages were clearly safe and in good health.

Prison authorities had been able to ascertain that the other 20 were also safe and healthy, he said.

Mr. Steward said there were no plans for further talks between FBI hostage negotiators and inmates, but added: "These things tend to be spontaneous. The inmates tend to ask for talks on the spur of the moment."

Korten described the minority group as "hard case criminals" and said they numbered "about 100, maybe more."

He said they had intimidated the majority of inmates into voting down agreements, including one on Thursday to release 50 hostages in return for being allowed to hold a news conference.

## Vietnam tries 18 captured guerrillas

**HO CHI MINH CITY (R)** — Americans and Thais backed a failed attempt by Vietnamese exiles to overthrow the Communist government, prosecutor Pham Pho told a court hearing a treason trial on Tuesday.

He accused deceased Rear Admiral Hoang Co Minh of the former South Vietnamese government and 18 captured guerrillas of high treason and banditry for planning resistance meant to lead to a popular uprising in Vietnam by 1992.

Minh, 52, was killed in Laos in

August with more than half the 200-man rebel force he was leading to set up bases in Vietnam's central highlands, according to the indictment against his 18 alleged co-conspirators.

Minh's seven-year-old United National Front for the Liberation of Vietnam (UNFLV) was guided by U.S. intelligence agencies and the Thai military, Mr. Pho said.

"Obviously, the U.S. imperialists were the mastermind, instigator and supporter of Hoang Co Minh and his followers," Mr. Pho told the court.

## Poll shows wide support for Jackson

**NEW YORK (Agencies)** — Jesse Jackson enjoys a large margin of support over his five rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination, although many voters remain sceptical about his abilities, according to a poll released Monday.

According to the CBS-News-New York Times survey, Rev. Jackson led with 25 per cent, followed by Paul Simon with 10 per cent, Michael Dukakis with 9 per cent, Albert Gore with 6 per cent, Richard Gephardt with 5 per cent and Bruce Babbitt with 1 per cent.

Forty-four per cent of the respondents were either undecided or preferred another candidate. Rev. Jackson's overall support ranged from 19 per cent in the west to 30 per cent in the south. None of the other candidates exceeded 13 per cent outside his home region, the poll found.

Among black Democrats with a preference, Rev. Jackson, the only black candidate, received 62 per cent of the support. However, the poll said, he also got 13 per cent of the white Democrats polled about the same as Mr. Simon and Mr. Dukakis and appreciably more than Mr. Gephardt, Mr. Gore and Mr. Babbitt.

Fifty-eight per cent of the respondents said they did not believe Rev. Jackson has enough experience to be a good presi-

dent. Twenty-six per cent said he has enough experience.

Also, 64 per cent said they were uneasy with Rev. Jackson's ability to deal wisely with a difficult international crisis. Twenty-two per cent said they were confident with his ability to deal with a crisis.

The poll was conducted among a nationwide random sample of 1,553 adults interviewed by telephone on Nov. 20-24. The margin of error was plus or minus 3 percentage points.

All 12 Democratic and Republican U.S. presidential candidates will vie for the spotlight on Tuesday night in the first televised debate to feature all contenders from both parties.

"It's the first event that really counts in this campaign," said an adviser to one Democratic candidate who asked not to be identified.

The two-hour forum is the first 1988 campaign debate broadcast by one of the three major commercial networks — NBC.

He said NBC commands a much larger audience than the public broadcast system stations that televised separate Democratic and Republican debates earlier this year.

But other strategists think voters may wind up confused by trying to digest 12 different political philosophies at once.

"The likelihood of distinguishing oneself in that chaos is

## COLUMNS 7&8

### Sir Rudolph Bing arrives in U.S.

**NEW YORK (R)** — Sir Rudolph Bing, the 85-year-old former impresario of the city's Metropolitan Opera now suffering from Alzheimer's Disease, has arrived in New York with his wife but avoided a horde of reporters waiting for him at Kennedy Airport. Airport sources said Bing and his wife, Lady Carroll, were allowed to leave by a side entrance to avoid their having to face reporters and discuss their controversial five-month stay in Britain, where they ran up hotel bills. Bing's assets of about \$900,000 were earlier frozen in the United States when he was declared legally incompetent after being diagnosed as suffering from Alzheimer's Disease, a condition characterised by failing memory. In June, a New York judge signed an order holding Bing's wife in contempt in June after she failed to appear in court and produce her husband, who she married in January.

### Cyprus suffers first AIDS death

**LARNACA, Cyprus (R)** — Cyprus has recorded its first AIDS death, a 26-year-old singer, medical sources said on Tuesday. They said Dina Constantinou was admitted to Larnaca Hospital on Monday in critical condition. She died later in the evening. Constantinou was diagnosed as suffering from AIDS in October last year while working as a singer at the Ayia Napa coastal resort on the eastern Mediterranean holiday island. She had been in and out of hospital since then. Twenty-three people in Cyprus are known to be carriers of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) virus, which destroys the body's immunity to diseases. Two other AIDS sufferers who were diagnosed in Cyprus live abroad, the sources said.

### No smoked lizards in Indian jails

**NEW DELHI (R)** — The Indian Home Ministry denied emphatically on Tuesday that prisoners in its jails smoked burnt lizards in earthen pipes. Junior Home Minister Chintamani Panigrahi "gave a crisp 'no sir'" when the matter was raised during question hour in the Rajya Sabha (upper house of parliament). Indian villagers dry lizards over burning cow dung and crush the residue into powder which they say is a powerful intoxicant when smoked.

### Common cold unit closes without a cure

**LONDON (R)** — After 40 years of paying people to get sick, a group of British medical researchers is giving up their quest for a cure for the common cold. For the past four decades the state-funded Medical Research Council (MRC) has given volunteers a two-week holiday at a former U.S. military hospital in the south west county of Wiltshire. The volunteers were paid a daily allowance and expenses for having a virus or placebo dropped into their nostrils, but only about a third caught colds. Now the common cold unit, still without a cure, has announced it will close when its director retires in 1990, giving the MRC an annual saving of £500,000 (\$870,000) a year.

### World's oldest mini sold for \$16,700

**LONDON (R)** — A two-door saloon car described as the world's oldest Mini was sold for £9,200 (\$16,700) at a London auction on Monday. The white Mini-Minor with an 848 CC engine was a test model produced before the revolutionary little car was launched in Britain in 1959. An anonymous buyer paid £1,000 (\$1,800) more than expected, a spokesman for Sotheby's auctioneers said. The pre-production model was one of three for the car which reached a peak of popularity in the 1960s.

### First arson dog sniffs out fires

**MERIDEN, Connecticut (AP)** — Arson investigators in Connecticut have a unique tool for tracking down the sources of suspicious fires, but this "tool" has four legs, a tail and a wet nose. Mattie, a black Labrador retriever who loves to nuzzle strangers, is believed to be the country's first working arson dog, trained to sniff out the remains of liquid fuels or accelerants used to start arson fires, state and federal authorities say. Her nose is more sensitive than state-of-the-art electronic gadgets and she's absolutely fearless sniffing her way through smoldering rubble, said trooper Douglas Lancelot, a trainer at the State Police Canine Unit and one of Mattie's three handlers. "The scenes just don't upset her," Lancelot said in an interview at the state police compound while putting Mattie through her paces. "I have worked fire scenes where (we) have been searching on the first floor while the firemen have been on the second and third floors fighting the fire, with water pouring down through the ceiling and things falling. She doesn't spook (become afraid easily)," Lancelot said. The 3-year-old dog, with the department 1½ years, can sniff out minute traces of 17 different types of accelerant fluids, including kerosene, paint remover, transmission fluid and jet fuel, Lancelot said.

### 986 AIDS virus carriers found in Japan

**TOKYO (AP)** — Japan's Health and Welfare Ministry has said it has discovered 34 people infected by the deadly disease AIDS this year and 986 others who have no symptoms but carry the AIDS virus. This brought the number of AIDS sufferers in Japan to 59, including eight non-Japanese, since 1985, said a ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity. Five cases among non-Japanese were discovered this year, he added. The official said 33 people have died of AIDS, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, in Japan since the first case was diagnosed in March 1985. Of the carriers discovered between Feb. 1 and Oct. 31, the official said, 930 people acquired the virus through blood products, 25 through homosexual activities, 21 through heterosexual contacts and 10 from unknown causes. The official declined to say how many non-Japanese were among the virus carriers. In March, the Japanese government submitted to the diet (parliament) an AIDS prevention bill. The bill, still under discussion in the diet, calls for punishment for AIDS virus carriers if they provide false information to AIDS prevention authorities or reject health checks ordered by doctors in efforts to prevent the infection of others. The maximum penalty would be a fine of 100,000 yen (\$740).

### Health programme targets lifestyle

**MOSCOW (AP)** — A government resolution outlines new health care measures aimed at changing lifestyles of the 272 million people in the Soviet Union, where 30 per cent of the citizens are overweight and 70 million smoke. The Soviet Union has the world's highest number of doctors per capita, but they are among the lowest-paid workers in the country. Medical care is entirely state-funded, but the quality is far below that in developed Western countries. "For many years insufficient attention has been given to the forming of a healthy way of life," says the health care resolution issued by the Communist Party and the Soviet government. "More than two-thirds of the population do not go in systematically for sports activities, up to 30 per cent have extra weight and some 70 million people smoke. Few details were given, but the resolution said weight-loss clinics and programmes to help people quit smoking would be expanded, beginning next year. The resolution was unusually frank in its disclosure of the scale of problems with obesity and smoking. But a report carried by the Soviet News Agency TASS made no mention of health hazards related to alcohol abuse, which remains a major problem despite an official anti-drinking campaign launched in May 1985. Fighting the occurrence of illness will be the main thrust of the new programme, the resolution said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SEARIF  
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### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUITZ

**Q1**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠A Q 6 3   ♥K 10 5 2   ♦9   ♣8 7 4  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North   East   South   West  
1   ♠   1   ♠   Pass  
2   ♥   Pass  
What do you bid now?

**Q2**—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠7 3   ♥A 10 9   ♦A Q 9 8 5 3   ♣7 2  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North   East   South   West  
1   ♠   1   ♠   2   ♠   Pass  
3   ♠   3   ♥   ?   Pass  
What action do you take?

**Q3**—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A K Q 10 9 8   ♥J 9 8 2   ♦A K Q 7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North   East   South   West  
1   ♠   1   ♠   ?   Pass  
What do you bid now?

**Q4**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠A 9 8   ♥A J 7   ♦8 2   ♣A K J 10 6 3  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North   East   South   West  
1   ♠   1   ♠   2   ♠   Pass  
3   ♠   3   ♥   ?   Pass  
What action do you take?

**Q5**—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A K Q 8 2   ♥K J 6   ♦A 8 3   ♣A 2  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North   East   South   West  
1   ♠   1   ♠   2   ♠   Pass  
3   ♠   3   ♥   ?   Pass  
What do you bid now?

**Q6**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠A Q J 5 4   ♥9   ♦K 10 3   ♣A Q 8  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North   East   South   West  
1   ♠   1   ♠   2   ♠   Pass  
3   ♠   3   ♥   ?   Pass  
What do you bid now?